

OUTWARD BOUND—The barkentine Eolus in Portsmouth harbor Sunday before leaving on the first leg of an around-the-world cruise which is expected to take 11 months, with calls at ports in 47 countries. The craft, once a schooner-rigged Baltic trader built in 1948 but converted to power and its present rig in the sixties, plans to make the voyage entirely under sail. The crew consists of 17 professionals and 23 guests who will pay \$2,000 each for the trip.

Vatican Urges Priests to Stay, Even If Frustrated, or Errant

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 26 (NYT).—The Vatican is urging Catholic priests all over the world to remain in their ministry even though they may feel frustrated or are morally errant.

L'Osservatore Romano, the

Young Protestant Is Found Dead In Belfast Jail

BELFAST, Dec. 26 (AP).—A young Protestant, accused of attempting to murder a Catholic, was found dead with head injuries in Belfast's Maze Prison today.

Police sources said there was evidence that George Hyde, 18, had been battered to death by fellow prisoners in the jail, which holds many suspected guerrillas from both sides of Northern Ireland's religious divide.

Mr. Hyde, a member of the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defense Association, was awaiting trial on the attempted-murder charge. His body was found in a hut on the grounds of the prison, which used to be known as Long Kesh Internment Camp.

Two women from Belfast's Catholic Ardoyne district meanwhile were charged by police with possessing firearms during a Christmas Day demonstration in which British troops came under fire. The women's names were not disclosed, pending a court appearance.

In London, Scotland Yard expects more urban bombings despite a Christmas Day lull in a terror campaign which has killed three persons and injured more than 100 in the British capital and Northern Ireland over the last nine days.

Chileans in East Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (UPI).—A group of 45 Chilean refugees arrived in East Berlin by air today, the East German news service ADN said. It said the group, including women and children, would get a "temporary" home in East Germany.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	0 F	50 F
AMSTERDAM	5	41
ANKARA	3	27
ATHENS	10	61
BEIRUT	17	63
BELGRADE	13	56
BELIN	13	56
BOMBAY	26	79
BUDAPEST	5	41
CAIRO	13	56
CASABLANCA	14	58
COPENHAGEN	3	38
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57
DUBLIN	10	50
EDINBURGH	4	40
FLORENCE	10	50
FRANKFURT	3	38
GENEVA	5	41
ISTANBUL	12	54
LAS PALMAS	19	66
LISBON	12	54
LONDON	8	47
MADRID	9	48
MILAN	11	52
MONTREAL	4	40
MOSCOW	1	34
MUNICH	3	38
NEW YORK	3	38
NICE	12	54
OSLO	1	34
PARIS	5	41
PRAGUE	1	34
ROME	13	56
SOFIA	8	47
STOCKHOLM	3	38
TEHRAN	10	50
TEL AVIV	19	66
TUNIS	15	59
VENICE	8	47
VIENNA	2	36
WARSAW	1	34
WASHINGTON	7	45
ZURICH	1	34

(Yesterday's readings: 0.80, Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 0800 GMT.)

News Analysis

Arabs May Now Be Fearful Of Causing Recession in West

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—The announcement by the Arab oil nations that they will increase production by 10 percent in January and supply Britain, France, Japan, Spain and other "friendly countries" with their "full oil needs" suggests that the Arabs have grown wary of causing an economic disaster in the industrial world that could backfire on them.

Speaking in Kuwait, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said, "We do not wish the nations of the world to suffer."

The move suggests that the Arabs see little immediate prospect that the Europeans or Japanese could bring sufficient pressure on Israel and its principal ally, the United States, to force the Israelis to withdraw to their pre-1967 borders and yield to other Arab demands. "We only intended to attract world attention to the injustice that befell the Arabs," said Mr. Yamani.

Nevertheless, the Arabs are keeping the pressure on the United States and other countries, including the Netherlands, Portugal, Rhodesia and South Africa, with a total embargo.

Murky Arithmetic

The Arabs' announcement of a 10 percent increase in output—which by somewhat murky arithmetic is described as restoring the output in production from 30 percent to 25 percent of the September level—will still leave the world short of normal oil requirements, though it is impossible to know precisely how much, since there have apparently been surreptitious deliveries to some countries. The move suggests the familiar tactics of a cartel threatened with "cheating"—to ease up somewhat on restrictions.

The timing of the announcement in Kuwait of a partial easing of the embargo also looks like a shrewd way to follow up—and nail down—the 128 percent increase in the posted price of crude oil announced Monday in Tehran.

Alarms have been growing in the West over what looks like economic warfare or blackmail, even against countries that have "tilted" against Israel.

Indeed, it seemed clear that the strongest economic monopoly in history—the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—has moved to challenge the rich industrial powers to hand over an almost inconceivable sum of money in exchange for the oil on which 20th-century industrial economies have come to depend.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran declared that "the industrial world will have to realize that the era of their terrific progress and even more terrific income and wealth based on cheap oil is finished."

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West it had been living high on the hog long enough—and that the oil-producing countries were moving in to take a major share of the loot.

Warning to West

The OPEC oil ministers deliberately warned the Western countries against increasing their export prices, or the oil-producing countries would go on raising prices against them. This is a poker game for the highest stakes ever.

The OPEC countries have already demonstrated their recognition of the strength of their hand.

Last January OPEC raised the posted price of oil from \$3.48 to \$2.59 a barrel (35 gallons). On Oct. 1, 1973, just before Egypt and Syria attacked Israeli forces, OPEC raised the posted price of oil to \$3.01 a barrel.

On Oct. 16, in the midst of the war, and three days before the announcement of the Arab oil embargo, OPEC boosted the posted price of oil to \$5.11 a barrel.

This week's hike to \$11.65, effective Jan. 1, 1974, represented a 470 percent price increase in just one year. And the latest increase, described by the Persian Gulf oil ministers as "moderate," may hold only through the first quarter of 1974, according to Abdul Rahman Atifi, the Kuwaiti minister of oil.

The implications for the flow of dollars to the oil-producing states are almost inconceivable. Earlier estimates that the Persian Gulf and North African oil producers would reap revenues of more than \$80 billion annually by 1980, with cumulative revenues from 1973 through 1980 of about \$850 billion, were postulated on an average price of \$5 a barrel of oil.

Horror Stories

Price boosts by the cartel now threaten to lift those projected revenues by tens of billions of dollars. It is possible to write various horror stories based on that projection: the devastation of the balance of payments of the industrial economies, the collapse of the dollar as an international currency, the unleashing of global inflation, the breakup of the Western alliance, with the European countries and Japan, so dependent on Arab oil, spilling out of the United States. There are fears of a major interruption in world production and trade.

To be sure, such scenarios may be exaggerated and far too simple. The money the oil producers earn in the capitalist world must be spent somewhere or it is nothing but printed paper. Indeed, even gold is worthless except as ornaments and tooth fillings unless it can be used to acquire goods and services. Two rapid escalations of oil prices would inevitably bring an escalation of the prices of Western goods and technology.

Nevertheless, the power of the oil producers to extract monopoly prices and payments can still cause enormous transfers of income and wealth to themselves from the industrial countries, set off shock waves of inflation and recession in the West and Japan, and induce political disorders.

The oil cartel is gambling with an economic disaster to the industrial world—which could produce a political explosion that would wreck havoc. It remains to be seen whether the Arab oil producers and the other oil states have decided to back off before it is too late.

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EGYPT'S TEAM—Brig. Taha el Magdoub (left) and Col. Ahmed Fouad Howayda at the opening of pullback talks by the military working groups yesterday in Geneva.

Started by Both Sides

Suez Shooting Incidents Slow Supply of Egypt's 3d Army

CAIRO, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Shooting incidents between Egyptian and Israeli troops in the Suez city area are slowing the delivery of supplies to the Egyptian Third Army on the Suez Canal's east bank, a UN spokesman said today. The spokesman, Rudolf Stajduhar, of Yugoslavia, said supplies to the city itself were continuing normally.

Relief convoys for both Suez and the Third Army were stopped Monday and yesterday because of Christmas, he said. The Swedish UN truck drivers wanted the holiday.

There were 39 violations of the truce Monday, the spokesman said, 18 started by the Egyptians and five by the Israelis. It could not be determined who started the other incidents.

Shooting Near Swedes The violations included a case of firing close to positions of the Swedish battalion of the UN Emergency Force southwest of Ismailia.

Seven rounds of small arms fire passed above the Swedish positions, the spokesman said. The incidents included four exchanges of machine-gun fire in the Suez city area, he said.

Asked if the UN was trying to stop the cease-fire violations, the spokesman said, "We are trying to bring the two parties together to persuade them to stop firing. This is what we are doing every day."

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U.S. Students Said to Turn To Job Studies

Professional Degree Seen as Key to Security

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—College students around the country are changing their tastes in studies away from many of the theoretical courses that were popular during the 1960s and toward studies that teach "hard" knowledge or that lead to professional training.

Some college deans are calling it "the new vocationalism." Dean Stephen Thachenberg of Boston University described it as a search for a combination of "wisdom and prosperity."

A survey by campus correspondents of The New York Times reveals that students are swelling the enrollments in premed, prelaw, business, nursing, agriculture, health-sciences and handicapped-training courses.

Students Are Frank
In most cases students were frank to point out that the jobs and security beckoning at the end of long and arduous training were a prime reason for their choices.

"The liberal arts universities are becoming preprofessional or pretechnical schools," said Robert J. Klei, Harvard's associate dean of the faculty for undergraduate education. He noted "tremendous increases in concentration in biochemistry and biology," which are standard premedical courses.

At the University of California at Los Angeles, the number of students majoring in biology has doubled in the last two years. At Northwestern, half of the undergraduates said they are premed. Freshman chemistry has almost doubled its enrollment at the University of California at Berkeley since 1968, and students are having to share scarce laboratory space.

While it must be noted that no two students, colleges or courses are alike, the Times survey also revealed these trends:

● **Ecology courses**, once a "hot" topic, have declined in enrollment at many campuses, especially those in urban areas, where interest in the natural sciences and biomedical sciences has drawn students away.

● **Far Eastern and occult religions**, which got an assist from rock groups, gurus and truth-seekers from Beverly Hills in the late 1960s, are fading. Interest in them has been replaced by religious questions closer to home—Jewish and Christian studies, in particular.

● **Radical courses** that explored and often advocated radical themes, which grew rapidly during the years of student activism, are also declining in popularity.

At Boston University, a student-taught "radical critique" course that once flourished as an example of students seeking control of the curriculum is now "withering on the vine," according to a faculty adviser there.

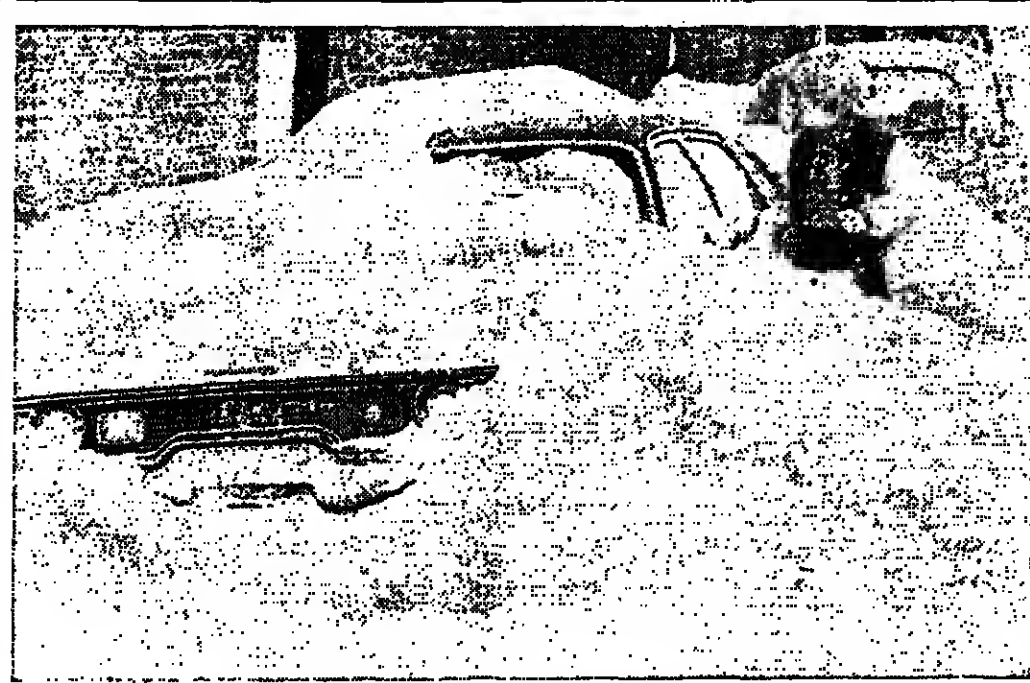
● **Sociology**, or social relations as it is sometimes known, was a big attraction a decade ago but, students reported, it has become tainted by an association with social engineering and behavior control, and has suffered some loss in popularity.

Course choices are routinely influenced by the job market in various fields, as the slump in engineering enrollments following a decline in the aerospace industry two or three years ago showed. Now engineering is making a comeback.

Teaching courses are also showing declining registration as primary and secondary school enrollments level off and a surplus of teachers has developed in an example of students seeking control of the curriculum is now "withering on the vine," according to a faculty adviser there.

Jeff Blustein, a prelaw student at Hampshire College in Amherst, Mass., put a counter-cultural spin on the old success drive in his reasons for wanting to follow his father into the insurance business:

"If I were a poet, I'd starve," he said, "but fortunately I'm not. I want to make money so I can smoke good pot, have a nice car, and wear good clothes. I want to wear \$200 suits, which is the proper uniform for a life insurance agent anyway."



DRIFTS IN DENVER—A 9-year-old boy beside one of the hundreds of cars covered by drifts up to 10 feet deep after a foot of snow fell on the city.

Fewer Cross Berlin Wall For Holiday

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (AP).—Thousands of West Berliners moved through the Communist wall today for visits to East Berlin and the East German countryside.

But Western border officers at various crossing points agreed the flow was off considerably from a year ago.

"How much less we cannot say, but in any case considerably fewer than in 1972," a senior Customs Office spokesman said.

There had been a rush for passes the week before Christmas but it appears that restrictive financial steps taken by East Germany reduced the numbers of visitors during a holiday season overshadowed by economic troubles generally.

East Germany doubled the amount of marks a Westerner must exchange at an arbitrary one-to-one rate to as much as 20 marks for each day's visit—about \$8.

West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schepers repeated in a Christmas statement that his city government would continue to press for a repeal of the mark regulation.

West Germany says the new exchange rules, undertaken unilaterally, violate an East-West agreement which was supposed to further human contacts in the divided country. West Germans see the Communists as afraid to let such contacts increase.

Traffic for the three-day Christmas holiday from West Germany to Berlin or from Berlin outbound over the main autobahn also showed a drop from 1972.

Organized earlier this year for the first time, the so-called "little border traffic" from West Germany to East German communities adjacent the main demarcation line was reported to be a steady stream over the three-day Christmas period.

Soyuz Ends 8-Day Mission, Second Success in 3 Months

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today brought its Soyuz-13 manned spacecraft back from an eight-day, 128-orbit mission.

The craft overcame a snowstorm and high winds in landing, helping to demonstrate its technical readiness for a joint space flight with the Americans.

It was the second successful Soyuz mission in the past three months after the fatal accident of Soyuz-11 which took the lives of three cosmonauts in June, 1971.

Tass reported that the two cosmonauts, jet test pilot Pyotr Klimuk and engineer Valentin Lebedev, were in good health.

The ship landed about 125 miles southwest of Karaganda, a major city in the Kazakh Republic in Central Asia.

Although Tass and Soviet television reported a snowfall and cyclonic winds in the region, Soviet space officials said the landing went off without problems, except that Maj. Klimuk reported difficulties in seeing earth because "the portholes have grown smudgy."

The Soviet press built up the scientific significance of the Soyuz-13 mission and the possible implications of some of its experiments for interplanetary flight.

Tass said that the flight had "once more confirmed that Soyuz could tackle increasingly complex research tasks." This is the closest any Soviet outlet came tonight to suggesting that Moscow felt the latest flight had demonstrated the technical readiness of the Soyuz spacecraft.

Many of the missed meetings resulted from a conflict with the senator's work on the Judiciary Committee," said Mr. Allison. "The Judiciary Committee was busy at the time considering the nomination of Sen. William Saxton to be attorney general."

Mr. Allison commented after published reports that Sen. Gurney had ceased to be an active member of the committee.

Committee records show that Sen. Gurney was not present at any of the panel's last eight public sessions.

The meetings were held between Oct. 31 and Nov. 15. During that period Sen. Gurney confirmed that a federal grand jury in Florida was probing charges that builders contributed campaign money to him in exchange for favored status with the Federal Housing Administration.

But Sen. Gurney said through Mr. Allison that the missed Watergate committee meetings had nothing to do with the grand-jury investigation.

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9 Die, 36 Injured as Gunners Down South Vietnam Copter

SAIGON, Dec. 26 (AP).—Communist gunners shot down a South Vietnamese transport helicopter yesterday, killing nine soldiers and wounding 36, military sources said today.

The sources said that the helicopter was hit by machine-gun and small-arms fire as it was landing at Long Le Chan military base, 60 miles north of Saigon. Aboard were six crewmen and 45 militiamen sent to reinforce the base, which has been cut off by road since last March.

It was the third government aircraft reported lost in four days, but only the helicopter crash yesterday was blamed on enemy action.

The Saigon military command announced that a twin-engine AC-47 gunship crashed Christmas Eve because of mechanical failure 35 miles south of Da Nang, killing all 12 persons aboard. Twenty soldiers were killed and 17 wounded when a helicopter loaded with ammunition exploded on Dec. 21 after landing in the Mekong Delta.

The South Vietnamese command also reported heavy fighting in Quang Ngai Province, 75 to 100 miles south of Da Nang, during the night and claimed that North Vietnamese troops attacked half a dozen government positions. A spokesman said that all attacks were repulsed.

In Cambodia, meanwhile, four women vendors were killed and 45 shoppers wounded today when a disgruntled soldier tossed a hand grenade into a crowded marketplace just southeast of Phnom Penh.

Most of the wounded were women shoppers. Observers said that the soldier threw the grenade to protest the high cost of dry fish. Police said a suspect was arrested.

The Cambodian command said that government troops recaptured two pagoda compounds and reopened Highway 1 southeast of the capital today. The road, which is the Saigon-Phnom Penh highway and runs along the Mekong River, remains in rebel hands beyond Neak Luong, which is 30 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

Government troops also tangled with Khmer Rouge forces 4 miles west of Phnom Penh on Highway 4, which goes to the coast and Cambodia's only deep-water port, Kompong Som. The insurgents occupy a three-mile stretch of the highway, which has been closed since Nov. 12.

Fighting also continued along the east bank of the Mekong 12 miles northeast of Phnom Penh. The command said that air and artillery strikes drove back Khmer Rouge attacks.

The communiqué said the Soviet Union "strongly condemns the gross and systematic violations of the Paris agreement by the Saigon regime, which relies on support from the United States, and demands that they should be stopped immediately."

The Viet Cong called for "full respect for and strict observance of the Paris agreements" by Saigon and the United States.

Both sides expressed full support for the Arab struggle against Israel, and said a solution to the Middle East problem should be based on complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory and on respect for the rights of the Palestinians.

It is a case of overprecision," Mr. Vest said, after the Dec. 20 meeting, it was agreed that channels would be kept open and "we have every intention of doing so."

SAIGON, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—President Nguyen Van Thieu has granted a Christmas amnesty to 350 criminals, according to the official Vietnam Press. Vietnam Press said 229 had been set free, and 130 had their sentences reduced.

L-Crisis Drop in Car Sales Starts to Hit Luxury Models

TROIT, Dec. 26 (NYT).

energy crisis, which has buyers to small cars and at sharply into sales of conventional-sized ones, is showing of finally catching up with cars as well.

includes even Cadillac, the final leader of the luxury market in the United States. recently, Cadillac had been one to the slip in sales of -sized cars.

reason luxury cars were not to feel the impact, it was that a person who was to spend \$10,000 for a car was not worried about 10 cents or 20 cents more gallon of gasoline.

started to drop for the cars last month, although the amount of the decline regular-sized cars. Thus, total November sales were 13 percent, the luxury cars increased their share of market, to 6.1 percent from 5.8 percent last November.

Harder Hit
as luxury models have been hit than others. Chrysler of the Imperial last month down 25 percent from a ago. Imperial sales are off 40 percent for the calendar year.

and luxury cars, the Lincoln Continental Mark IV, down for November, though are ahead for the year. The car was off by about 21 percent last month. The Mark IV off by about 8 percent.

rides, a luxury import from Germany, reported sales 9.5 percent last month, but a cut to a car shortage said deliveries for the year still at record levels.

Division narrowly edged to set a sales record last month, with division sales up six-tenths of 1 percent from 28.94 in November. However, sales of the Cadillac line were off eight tenths percent; the Eldorado Cadillac was up 7.4 percent.

in the final third of mber, Eldorado sales were 13 percent and the Cadillac down 11.3 percent. Total on sales were off 10.4 percent.

Trend Continues
a trend continued in early mber. Industry statisticians total luxury-car sales in the 10 days of the month were 3 percent.

small, luxury cars in early mber accounted for 5.4 percent of industry sales, compared 6.3 percent last year, another sign of the slippage final-aching the luxury car market.

Cadillac's general manager, Rt. D. Lund, sought to dis- the significance of the sales ea. He said Cadillac ex- to sell a yearly high of 99 cars for 1973. Through mber, sales reached 269,219, the former calendar year of 269,127, set in 1972.

also said that Cadillac, accounts for about half luxury car market, "will again out for about 300,000 sales year."

to Los Angeles dealers said as shortage might have some t on Cadillac sales.

gasoline shortages have put fear of God in everybody," Bill Thomas, the sales ager of Thomas Cadillac. He sales in November "were a little from last month, it 15 percent."

ay Fendt, the sales manager Dreisbach Cadillac in Detroit, "New orders have been pping for the last few weeks I feel there will be a nite drop in sales later, not in our cars, but in all."

me Cadillac owners defend-

ed their purchases in a time of an energy crisis.

W. L. Cook, 71, the chairman of the board of Bon Ton Foods Inc. of New York and Pennsylvania, said that his Cadillac "is my only luxury" and that he does not believe luxury cars should be blamed in the gas shortage. He said he gets 15 miles to a gallon and there are relatively few luxury cars on the road, while tens of millions of Chevrolets and Fords consume "just as much gas."

And, he added in defense of buying a Cadillac, "our society is built in such a way that there is a certain number of people who have the means to buy the best and they will not stop doing this despite the shortages."

Don Bay, a retired engineering clerk in Houston who owns a 1973 Cadillac, said: "I'm getting a lot better mileage than my neighbors are with their Fords or Buicks."

However, two California Cadillac owners, Herbert Forer, a Beverly Hills attorney, and Arthur Cocagne, a paper mill executive, said that if the energy crisis worsened drastically, they would switch to smaller cars.

Peggy Stout, of suburban Dayton, Ohio, has a 1974 Eldorado and said that despite the energy crisis, "I don't feel it strange" in a Cadillac. But she added: "If I get desperate, I've got a motorcycle and I can ride that."

High Tides Due Jan. 8, Feb. 7; U.S. Flood Peril Seen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP).—U.S. government weathermen reported yesterday that astronomical conditions will generate unusually high tides on earth on Jan. 8 and Feb. 7.

If severe storms in the Atlantic Ocean combine with these conditions, extreme flooding might strike low-lying areas along the U.S. East Coast around those dates, they said.

On the two days the moon not only will be full, thus causing high tides, but also will be closer to the earth. On both dates also, the forecasters said, the moon and sun will be in a relatively rare alignment.

The moon has been as close or closer to the earth than the Jan. 8 position on not more than 20 days in the past 500 years, according to the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The agency said similar astronomical conditions, accompanied by an offshore storm and onshore winds, generated high water levels on March 6 and 7, 1962, causing the death of 40 persons and an estimated \$600 million in damage on the U.S. East Coast.

Gas From Garbage Lights Tree—Hope for Brighter Future?

PALOS VERDES, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP).—A lighted Christmas tree stands atop a southern California garbage dump as a hint of things to come.

Gas formed by the decaying rubbish runs a generator which furnishes electricity for the tree's lights.

Next Christmas that same garbage may be running heaters and ovens in 2,500 nearby homes.

Beyond that? Joe Edberg, the man who harnessed the energy, says the 140-acre dump here could supply gas for 25,000 residences—perhaps for as long as 30 or 40 years.

Other dumps could provide similar power, he adds.

As organic matter breaks down, it releases gases—including methane—and carbon dioxide. Because the gas smells and is a potential health hazard, it is sucked out through wells and burned.

But Mr. Edberg, an engineer with the sanitary district of Los Angeles, felt more could be made of the system. He theorized the gas could be used to power the turbines of a generator.

His proposal was bought by a Phoenix, Ariz., firm, NRG Technology, Inc., after he convinced company officials that the garbage could supply 1,000 cubic feet of gas a minute.

NRG will install three wells within a week or so, and also a purifying device to raise the gas to the quality of natural gas.

The Arizona firm intends to sell the garbage gas to gas companies, with 12 percent of the income going to the sanitary district.

Aide to Gurney Denies He'll Quit Watergate Panel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP).—Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., said today that despite missed meetings he plans to remain a member of the Senate Watergate committee.

"The senator has no plans to leave the committee," said Jim Allison, Sen. Gurney's administrative assistant.

Mr. Allison commented after published reports that Sen. Gurney had ceased to be an active member of the committee.

Committee records show that Sen. Gurney was not present at any of the panel's last eight public sessions.

The meetings were held between Oct. 31 and Nov. 15. During that period Sen. Gurney confirmed that a federal grand jury in Florida was probing charges that builders contributed campaign money to him in exchange for favored status with the Federal Housing Administration.

But Sen. Gurney said through Mr. Allison that the missed Watergate committee meetings had nothing to do with the grand-jury investigation.

"Many of the missed meetings resulted from a conflict with the senator's work on the Judiciary Committee," said Mr. Allison. "The Judiciary Committee was busy at the time considering the nomination of Sen. William Saxton to be attorney general."

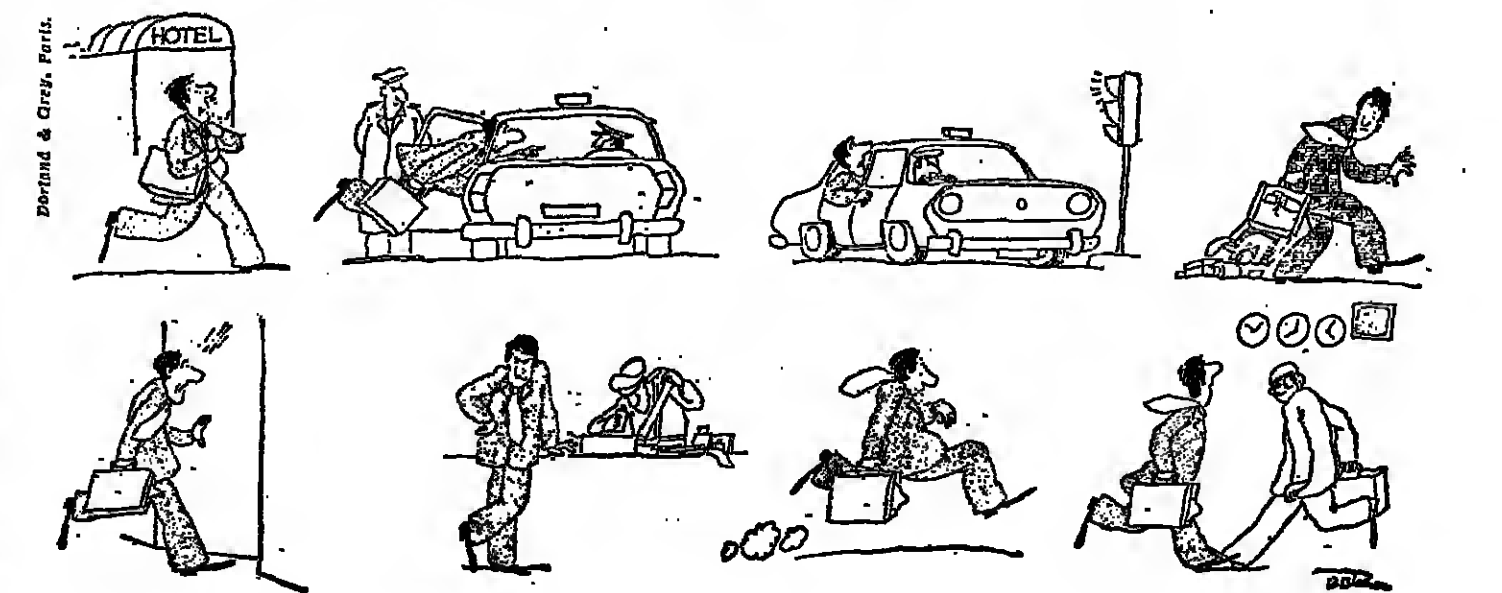
Oil Well in U.S. Is Ablaze Again

GLENROCK, Wyo., Dec. 26 (AP).—Firefighters yesterday were considering the use of explosives in an attempt to put out a blazing oil well which caught fire again Christmas eve.

Richard Zirbel, a spokesman for the operators of the Patterson No. 1 well northeast of Glenrock, said gusty winds up to 60 miles an hour were causing delays in reaching a decision.

The well was brought in Nov. 30; the fire erupted Dec. 5. It burned until last Saturday when an explosive charge was detonated and put out the blaze by cutting off its oxygen supply momentarily.

Late Christmas Eve, the well's oil and natural gas mixture, which had been seeping out of the ground, caught fire again.



A business trip is no joy ride.

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understands how difficult and enervating your life can be. So we do everything we can to make the part of it you spend with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

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entertainment when you want it. Or the choice to work or rest undisturbed. Maybe it can be summed up best by the *savoir-vivre* that knows the value of a smile.

AIR FRANCE



Air France understands

Die in Train Crash
SAKA, Japan, Dec. 26 (Reu-)
—A train packed with 800
passengers crashed at a station
here today, killing three
people and injuring 121, police

Democracy at Bay

In the late stages of World War II, Thomas K. Finletter drew on his considerable Washington experience to write a thoughtful book, "Can Representative Government Do the Job?" An appropriate question for that uncertain period, it is even more pertinent today.

The advent of 1974 finds representative democracy under greater pressures than at any time since the Great Depression. The United States, in the wake of Watergate, offers abundant evidence of eroding public confidence, not merely in the Nixon administration but in public institutions. Few manifestations are so disheartening as the widespread response of "Everybody does it" to disclosures of serious misconduct in high places.

Thoughtful Americans are debating not merely whether the President can survive politically but whether the system can endure. Concern over the American system is also expressed abroad, particularly in Canada and Western Europe, where political leaders recognize that their nations' freedom depends heavily on the viability of American institutions.

It is not only the American system that is under assault, however. Representative democracy seems in trouble almost everywhere—and astonishingly so where its roots are deepest. The year 1973 saw the destruction in Chile and Uruguay of what had been the most durable democracies in South America. And free elections in 1973 often failed to provide a clear mandate from confused or cynical voters.

Such was the case in three Scandinavian democracies where elections produced prospects for instability. In Sweden, the Social Democrats, in power four decades, must now depend on Communist votes even to gain a tie with their combined opponents in parliament. Norway's Labor party suffered its worst election setback in 40 years, but still

had to return to office with mercurial parliamentary backing.

It was in Denmark, however, where voter cynicism surfaced with a vengeance this month. Labor, though remaining the largest party, sustained its worst defeat. It was replaced by a minority liberal cabinet with the narrowest parliamentary base in Danish history. The real winner was the Progress party, which won 28 seats by advocating abolition of the income tax.

An uneasy center-left coalition emerged in the Netherlands to end a crisis that had lasted 164 days after indecisive elections. Turkey held free elections, after 30 months under martial law, but neither of the major parties has yet been able to form a government. Hopes soared for a return to democracy in Greece after the onsets of Colonel Papadopoulos in November—only to be dashed by an even harsher military dictatorship.

A minority Liberal government in Canada may risk its precarious existence by calling elections in 1974.

Even in Britain, "mother of parliaments," disillusionment is manifest. A majority would like to throw out a Conservative government that had to declare an emergency in November and a three-day work week this month. But polls show an even larger majority reluctant to vote a divided Labor party into power. The result has been apathy.

Can representative government do the job? At present, citizens of many countries clearly have their doubts. And yet, despite these doubts, they would do well to recall Winston Churchill's classic assessment that "democracy is the worst form of government except all those other forms that have been tried from time to time." But it remains for the United States, as democracy's most exposed model, to put its own house in order and prove that this assessment is still valid.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rupee Accord

A major obstacle to better U.S.-Indian relations has been removed with completion of an agreement between the two countries on disposal of more than three billion dollars in American-owned Indian currency.

That sum accumulated as a result of U.S. food shipments to India during the late nineteen-fifties and the sixties when food grains were in surplus in the United States and were desperately needed in India. To make what should have been an outright gift less onerous to Indians and to Congress, the fiction of a commercial transaction was devised by allowing the Indians to pay for grain in rupees credited to an American account in Indian banks.

It was never explained how the United States could make use of its rupees without seriously dislocating the strained Indian economy. As the account grew, it became increasingly embarrassing for Americans and

humiliating for Indians, who saw it as a symbol of dependency and a threat to their currency.

Under the agreement reached in Delhi recently by Ambassador Moynihan and Indian officials, \$2.2 billion of the American rupee holdings will be turned over to India for use in development programs. The remaining one billion dollars will be retained by the United States for embassy expenses over a period of 15 years or more.

This is a fair distribution, provided the United States uses its remaining rupee holdings with restraint. Approval of the settlement by Parliament and Congress would establish a more healthy relationship between the world's two largest practicing democracies and clear the way toward closer cooperation in trade and other areas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Crucial Palestinian Test

The Palestinian Liberation Organization now faces a timely and crucial test of its claim to be a responsible political authority and an internationally worthy partner in the Mideast quest for peace. Kuwait, to which the five Palestinians who murdered 32 civilians in Europe last week fled, has said it will hand the five over to the PLO. For Kuwait, this may well be the easiest way to get rid of a political hot potato: No Arab state has so far had the courage to call Palestinian criminals to legal account. Furthermore, Kuwait can justify its action by recourse to the recent decision of the Arab summit in Algiers to anoint the PLO as representatives of the Palestinian people. The question now is what the PLO will do.

It has two broad choices. The first is to do what has come naturally to the PLO until now: to receive the killers as heroes of the "resistance," to exalt their cause, perhaps to spank them slightly for having made the tactical error of killing 32 people who weren't Israelis. The PLO's second choice is, of course, to try the five for their wanton slaughter according to an appropriate code of law. The significance of this decision for the PLO can hardly be exaggerated. It will show whether the PLO continues as a cause or starts to become a responsible political body. As a cause, the PLO embodies the

romantic and completely unacceptable notion that Palestinians, being essentially stateless, are a law unto themselves and need acknowledge no obligation to act by standards accepted elsewhere. As a political entity, however, it must heed the first requirement of a claimant to international respectability, and that is to assert its authority over all individuals within its charge.

Under any circumstances, the PLO has a long, tough row to hoe. It has yet to prove that it is more than a puppet manipulated by some of the Arab states, or that it represents substantial numbers or segments of Palestinians, or that it can control its own members, let alone members of other Palestinian splinter groups. If it is to maintain any pretense of fitness for sitting in the place that must eventually be found for Palestinians at the Geneva peace conference, however, it cannot evade the challenge posed by the five Palestinian terrorists. It must bring them to trial and it must do so in a way which commits the PLO unequivocally to outlaw terror as a weapon in its political struggle. Otherwise, it loses whatever claim it has to a responsible role in shaping a Mideast peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 27, 1898

PARIS—The meeting arranged between M. Max Régis, the suspended mayor of Algiers, and M. Le Pic (Léon Picard) took place yesterday in the Comte de Dillon's factory at Puteaux. After five hours, which were very sharply contested, it was found that M. Picard's sword was bent, and the duel was accordingly stopped. A pair of swords belonging to M. Régis was refused by the seconds on the grounds that the weapons exceeded the regulation weight and were fitted with Italian blades.

Fifty Years Ago

December 27, 1923

LONDON—Mr. John Galsworthy, the author, in a pamphlet just issued, calls upon representatives of science, finance and the press to combine to save the world from self-destruction. "We have made by our scientists a monster that will destroy us," says Mr. Galsworthy. The appeal comes at the moment when, according to reports, a new gas of more deadly properties than any used in the World War has been discovered here.



So Long '73 and Good Riddance!

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Nineteen seventy-three was an ugly year in America—and good riddance to it!—but maybe it gave us a more sensible view of ourselves and the world.

On the whole, the American people lived comparatively well in 1973, but they didn't feel very good. "America is a time," somebody said, "it must be sung to, but somehow we were off key."

Not because we were poor or ran out of gas. Materially, 1973 was a good year in America. In fact, after a disastrous \$6.4-billion trade deficit in 1972, it made a spectacular comeback with a devalued dollar, and out the rates of both inflation and unemployment.

Also, after 10 tragic and divisive years, we finally got out of the Vietnam war, only to find that we had "peace" abroad but not at home. And the reason was fairly clear: The American family was getting along fairly well but President Nixon and his gang were caught cheating, and nobody quite knew what to do about it.

Confusion

Part of the trouble, it seems here, is that we have been confusing the nation with the President. It was a bad year for Nixon, but not really a bad year for America. The people rose up against the political corruption, and their institutions exposed it. It is an old and reassuring American story.

Petty corruption the American people will tolerate, since they fiddle with it themselves, but spectacular corruption at the top of the government, where they expect higher standards, is something else. They will give the President credit for finally getting out of Vietnam, and having a fairly successful economic year, but if he loses his confidence and trust, and they seem to be losing their way, then there is a crisis for the President but not necessarily for the nation.

For the story of this country is that its bad years, even its worst years, have often led to many of its best years, and at the end of 1973 this may be our consolation or at least our hope. The majority of the American people didn't want to make a revolution against the British in the 18th century. It was only the spectacular stupidity of the British Crown and Lord North that created the crisis that compelled the American colonies to rebel and fight for their independence.

There were sound reasons for abolishing slavery in America from the beginning, but it took the crisis between the North and the South almost 100 years later in the War Between the States to settle that issue and preserve the Union.

Likewise, it took the cruel economic depression of the early 1930s to adapt American life to the industrial and scientific revolution; it took the two German wars to break American isolation and bring the power of the United States to the defense of Western civilization.

We are still going through this same process of progress through adversity. It took the long struggle of the Vietnam war to destroy the American illusion that money and machines always prevail between big nations and small nations, and also to question the right of the president to wage war whenever he thought it was in the interests of the republic to do so.

This same theme is apparent in the world today. A new balance of power began to come clear in 1973. The United States discovered that it had lost its nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union and its industrial, scientific and commercial edge over Japan and Western Europe. The Soviet Union discovered that it needed the food and advanced technology of the West to deal with its problems at home, and that it had more serious problems with China than with the United States.

The oil-producing states of the Middle East recently discovered that they could use their oil to produce more money than they needed, and that they could apply it to cripple the great industrial

Year's Lesson

But the lesson of 1973 seems to be that the law of compensation still operates in life: For every pressure there is a counter-pressure, as certain in politics as in physics. If you push your political power too far, as Nixon did in the United States, you run into trouble.

If you hold on to too much for too long as the Israelis did after the 1967 war, or as the Arabs are now doing with their oil, you provoke countermeasures you cannot control. The Israelis are up against it now; the oil states of the Middle East, doubling the price of their oil and the confusion in the industrial world every month or so, will run into it later on.

The ancient logic, therefore, still has some validity.

"For which of you, desiring to build a tower, does not first sit down and count the cost, whether he has enough to complete it? Otherwise, when he has laid a foundation, and is not able to finish, all who see it begin to mock him, saying, 'This man began to build, and was not able to finish.'"

"Or what king, going to encounter another king in war, will not sit down first and take counsel whether he is able with 10,000 men to meet him who comes against him with 20,000? And if not, while the other is yet a great way off, he sends an embassy and asks terms of peace..." (Luke 14:28-33).

This is a way in what 1973 was suggesting. What the year has done is to clarify the limits

and dangers of personal and national policies of men who will not "sit down and count the cost" or calculate the odds and make peace when it is reasonable to do so.

The narrow personal view of politics did not work for Nixon or Mr. Agnew in the United States. It isn't working for Prime Minister Heath or President Pompidou in Europe or for Premier Kiselev in Jerusalem or President Sadat in Cairo.

And maybe this is the point of the old year, for it has demonstrated that the old personalities, techniques and systems of politics are not working, and have to be changed with new leaders toward a more rational political world order.

This is not much to say for 1973 but it is something. At least it has shown us that we need to change the question.

Tuning Down the Zionists

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—A major effort with quiet backing from the White House is now underway to tamp down the more militant and extremist pro-Israeli lobbying in the United States during the Middle East peace conference at Geneva, but its success thus far seems limited.

The purpose of the move by some of the most prominent and respected leaders of the American Jewish community is obvious: to reduce the pro-Israeli political passions which have immediate impact on Congress and, through Congress, tend to harden political intransigence in Israel.

It is no secret, for example, that intimates of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger are fearful that Kissinger himself will become the chief target of pro-Israeli militants. That's because Kissinger is playing the leading role in trying to arrange for Israeli withdrawal from most of the Arab territories captured by Israel in 1967.

"They'll cut Henry up into little pieces," one State Department official told us. The fact that Kissinger himself is Jewish—but not a Zionist—is a great protection. As champion of the move to persuade Israel to agree to withdrawals it regards as militarily dangerous, he has become enemy No. 1 of the militants.

However, responsible Jewish

leaders take exactly the opposite view of Kissinger. The real salvation of Israel, they feel, lies in precisely the diplomatic moves that Kissinger is now making. Anything less, they believe, will lead to a predictable fifth Middle East war with the danger of awful Israeli casualties and incalculable consequences for world peace.

Symbolic of this view by responsible American Jewish leaders was a secret proposal for settling the Middle East conflict that Arthur J. Goldberg, then U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, sent to Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968. That plan, never published, suggested that Israel could safely return large territories seized in 1967, provided they were demilitarized; almost all of Sinai, most of the west bank of Jordan and part of the Golan Heights.

Goldberg's strong additional recommendation: enforce the demilitarization provisions not by joint American-Soviet inspection forces but by joint Israeli-Arab teams.

The Goldberg plan came in a Democratic administration from a highly respected Jewish leader. Yet its basic outline agrees in most particulars with both the old Rogers plan of 1969 (named for former Secretary of State William P. Rogers) and the plan, never publicly detailed, known to

be in the back of Kissinger's mind.

In line with this view, highly responsible figures in the American Jewish community are moving to tamp down militant pro-Israeli, anti-Arab political pressures from American Jews. Success has been less than conspicuous.

In a full-page advertisement in The New York Times last week, for example, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith attacked "a handful of kooks, sheikhs and dictators trying to tell America what its foreign policy should be."

B'nai B'rith is a highly responsible and effective national service organization. Its Anti-Defamation League was established 60 years ago to fight anti-Semitism in this country. Yet the tone of its full-page ad verged on the incendiary.

"These Arabs would like you to believe that, if we give in to their blackmail and change our Mideast policy, everything will be just like it used to be..." Don't you believe it," it said. "Don't let the Arabs convince you that the reason for this oil crisis is America's Mideast policy. Because the real reason is profits."

Deep Emotions

Since this ad appeared in the Times Dec. 17 (for \$7,000), the Anti-Defamation League has had nearly 10,000 individual requests for reprints—giving some idea of the power of the anti-Arab emotions among American Jews. It is precisely the effect of this powerful political thrust on Congress and the transfer of the same political thrust to the Geneva negotiating table that responsible Jewish leaders here want to stop.

But it seems clear now that no effort to rein in the highly individualistic, remarkably independent Jewish community in the United States can work. President Nixon tried it once, with his struggle to end the pressure against Soviet trade equality because of Moscow's restrictions on Jewish emigration. He failed then.

The stakes could be much higher for American Jews today, because far greater U.S. commitments—and far more damaging economic results—are tied to Kissinger's diplomatic efforts in Geneva than to Soviet trade.

Letters

The Oslo Protest

The IHT had a misleading report (Dec. 11) on the protest in Oslo against Kissinger's receiving the Nobel Peace Prize. It implies that the only people who protested in an active political manner were 6,000 teen-aged radicals in their peaceful march. The "several groupings other than leftist and Maoist students" protested on more general grounds and "disassociated themselves from the leftists and their anti-American demonstrations."

There was a storm of horror amongst Norwegians at the Nobel decision and, according to a poll, only 11 percent of the population supported it. The enormous support for Brazilian Bishop Dom Helder Camara cut across all party lines and in it was the recognition of the Kissinger-U.S.A. travesty in Vietnam. The article implies that only leftist and Maoist teen-agers were moved sufficiently to public outcry. In the weeks following the decision, there was hard debate in parliament and in the media.

I would say that the "other groupings" who supported the Camara action did so very much as an anti-American demonstration as well as a recognition of the real meaning of peace efforts. (The Marxist-Leninists gave full support to this action.) The article sounds like a dispatch from the U.S. Embassy, an insult to serious Norwegians, teen-agers included.

FAITH BUTENSON, Oslo.

Israel's Survival

It was incredible to read the opinion of the respected and otherwise rational New York Times columnist, James Reston, that "Israel is not going to be secure if it puts its national interests above the vital interests of North America, Europe and Japan" (IHT, Dec. 15).

Israel's "national interest" is survival. If this determination contributes to economic problems elsewhere, it is regrettable but cannot remotely be equated with the alternative. Arab aims, despite deceptively muted current rhetoric, remain basically unchanged: extinction of Israel, whether in one blow or piecemeal.

What nation can risk the judgment of others to determine what constitutes its "security" or "national interest"? Certainly not Israel. The Jewish state has indicated willingness to negotiate compromises with its neighbors, but obviously draws the line at committing suicide in order to prime the fuel pumps of the West.

L. H. Darmstadt, West Germany.

Sulzberger in China

Perhaps now is the point in time and geography for us in the West to thank Mr. C. I. Sulzberger for his illuminating columns describing China, present and past.

E. K. Paris.

Flak Catching R In the School In America, Its

By William Buckley, Jr.

NEW YORK—Here is a sample of how it goes.
"Is this the Alderton Academy?"
"Yes, sir."
"Let me speak to the headmaster. This is Dr. Jones calling." "I'll ring Mr. Stanton."
"Mr. Stanton? This is Dr. Jones calling from the New York Herald Tribune. We're putting out a special issue a month now commemorating Nat. Brotherhood Day, and we'd like to put your school down a half-page ad, at \$400, with our special school emblem."
"Thanks very much, Dr. Jones, but we don't have a budget advertising our school. It's small school, and as a matter of fact it's completely filled."
"But Mr. Stanton, the Internal Revenue Service has ruled in order to continue to go for tax exemptions, all private schools must prove that they discriminate against minority groups."
"That doesn't matter, Mr. Stanton. It's true that in the communication, back in 1969, Internal Revenue said that it was accepting evidence of a discriminatory policy, public statements of the school, as must be aware, in May, 1972, the communication, Form 11-70 Internal Revenue modified its policy. It requires that you publish the fact that you open to minority students, your community. And that's what we're advertising in the National Ethnic Daily News provides."
"But Dr. Jones, Internal Revenue whatever a new version of the National Ethnic Daily News."
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Seoul Regime Says It Won't Ease Its Rule

ice-President Kim Rules Out Liberalism

SEOUL, Dec. 26 (AP)—South Korean Premier Kim Jong Pil declared tonight that his government will not tolerate any movement for amendment of the nation's restrictive constitution or liberal democracy.

In a 100-minute speech broadcast over nationwide television, Mr. Kim said that restriction of some democratic freedoms is needed for South Korea to maintain military parity in the face of what he said was a serious threat from North Korea and to insure political and social stability for continued economic growth.

"There is not a single country in the world that allows unrestricted, absolute freedoms," he said.

He made the speech two days after a group of 30 civic and religious leaders began a campaign to collect a million signatures on a petition to President Yung Hee Park to adopt a new democratic constitution. South Korean church groups, university student activists and some opposition politicians have been calling for constitutional amendments.

The present constitution, adopted under martial law in November 1972, gives Mr. Park vast powers, including appointment of a third of the National Assembly members, and enables him to stay in office for life through re-election by an electoral college. His critics say democracy cannot be restored in South Korea without changing the constitution.

Mr. Kim said any challenge to present political order, which government calls a "yushin" (revitalizing) system, "could be regarded as a challenge to the national security system."

The government cannot concede any act which goes beyond the limit of freedom under the constitution or "Restore democracy," Mr. Kim declared. "The state cannot be swayed by those who make noise or agitate the people."

He warned that North Korean communists are seeking any opportunity to utilize social unrest in the South for subverting the South Korean government.

Tokyo and Seoul Strain Over Kim's Abduction

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—Japan and South Korea ended six differences today over a South Korean opposition leader whose August kidnapping in Tokyo and subsequent arrest in Seoul strained their relations.

The Japanese and South Korean foreign ministers said, after concluding the seventh Bilateral Ministerial Conference here, that a meeting had helped deepen mutual trust and understanding.

The Japanese indicated that they had received assurances from South Korea that the incident would not be repeated. Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said that it was "the responsibility of politics" to insure that there was no such repetition.

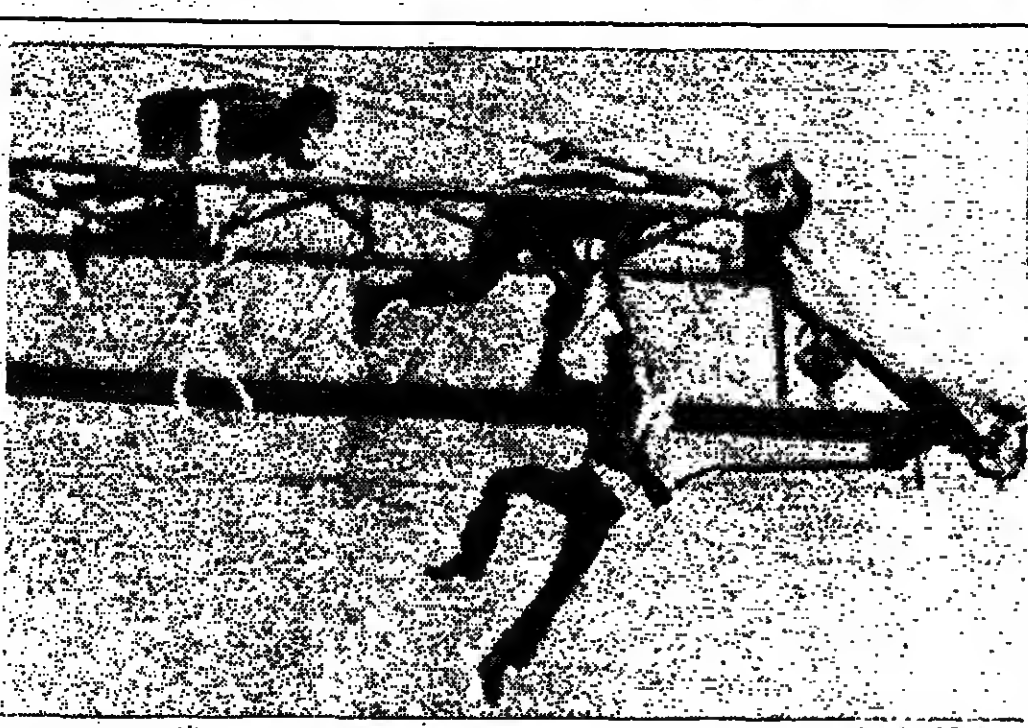
Kim Dae Jung, the opposition leader in the 1971 presidential election against President Chung Hee Park, was placed under arrest after his kidnapping by a South Korean official.

Mr. Kim was abducted on Aug. 12, 76 days after he was abducted on a Tokyo hotel.

There were widespread protests in Japan over the abduction, and a Tokyo government briefly suspended its economic aid to South Korea, resuming it in November.

Die in U.S. Crash

NEW SALEM, N.D., Dec. 26 (AP)—Six persons, two adults and four children, were killed in Christmas Eve plane crash near a town in western North Dakota. The light plane had stopped at a farmstead earlier in the evening, apparently to refuel, and was taking off, according to Federal Aviation Administration officials.



RESCUED—Honolulu police Sgt. John Piper keeping a tight grip on the arm of Gary Caudell, a 19-year-old serviceman who tried to jump to his death Christmas Day from a 400-foot-high construction crane. The rescue was completed with the help of other policemen and firemen. He had left a suicide note.

Obituaries

Airplane and Auto Builder Gabriel Voisin Is Dead at 93

TOURNUS, France, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Aviation pioneer and automobile-builder Gabriel Voisin, 93, died yesterday at his home near here, friends said today.

The Voisin biplane flew an officially recorded kilometer in 1908, and Mr. Voisin said it was a better performance than that of the Wright brothers, who, he said, "never flew by their own means."

"To get into the air," he said, "they had to be catapulted. Such flights have no practical value."

The Wright brothers first flew in December, 1903, staying in the air for 852 feet.

Mr. Voisin was the first official plane builder for the French Air Force and turned out several hundred during World War I.

Made 25,000 Cars
In 1918, Mr. Voisin abandoned aviation and turned to the automobile, producing 25,000 cars in the next 18 years.

In the '20s he turned out a series of luxury models which made no concession to economy. Competitors conceded that from an engineering viewpoint the cars were excellent.

Voisin-designed cars were still in use more than 30 years after the last one left his factories.

He was still designing vehicles after World War II, and his 37-mph motor scooter for two persons was a success, particularly in Spain.

Mrs. Mary P.K. Sachs

HANOVER, N.H., Dec. 26 (UPI)—Mrs. Mary P.K. Sachs, 81, poet, playwright and author, died at her home here Monday.

Mrs. Sachs was the widow of Dr. Ernest Sachs, of St. Louis, a professor of neurological surgery, to whom she was married in 1913. He died in 1968.

Mrs. Sachs was a 1912 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Smith College, where she acquired an interest in Biblical history after translating some of the Gospels from the Greek. This resulted in "The Twelfth Disciple," said to be her best play as well as her first.

Mrs. Sachs wrote poetry and plays throughout her life. Her most recent book, "Echoes," is a collection of her poetry from 1888 to 1966.

Archbishop Salomies

HELSINKI, Dec. 26 (AP)—Archbishop Ilmarinen Johannes Salomies, 80, former leader of the Finnish Lutheran Church, died here today after a long illness.

Bishop Salomies, who was an authority on Biblical history and a former professor on the subject at Helsinki University, was head of the state Lutheran Church in Finland from 1951 to 1964.

Herbert Tingsten

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 26 (AP)—Herbert Tingsten, a former editor of the newspaper Dagens Nyheter and a well known liberal debater, died here today after a long illness, it was announced.

A former professor of political science at Stockholm University,



Gabriel Voisin

Mr. Tingsten, 77, was appointed editor in chief of Dagens Nyheter, Sweden's biggest morning daily, in 1946.

Soviet Paper Alleges Scandal Among Scientists at Institute

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (UPI)—As the seven Soviet scientists first told it, they had toiled away the winter high in the snowbound Anzob Pass of northern Tadzhikistan in Soviet Central Asia—all in the cause of energy research.

Only later did one of the scientists, Shabkat Dzhurayev, confess to authorities that the expedition had never occurred. Indeed, it appeared that the state funds requisitioned for the mission had taken the scientific party no farther than the better restaurants of Dushanbe, the capital of Tadzhikistan.

Mr. Dzhurayev's confession exposed only the tip of a scandal that has since enveloped the Tadzhik Scientific Research Branch of Energetics, a previously reputable institute responsible to the Soviet Ministry of Energy some 3,000 miles away in Moscow.

In reporting the scandal, the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda asserted grimly: "We shall talk not about a detective story but about the plain embezzlement of state funds at a respectable scientific institute."

36 Scientists Involved
Soviet authorities were apparently still trying to unravel just who did not go where and with how many rubles. So far, about 30 scientists have been involved in the scandal. But complicity is so widespread among the institute's staff of 90 that the prosecution has not been able to gather enough evidence for an indictment, Komsomolskaya Pravda said.

Although his six purported companions insisted that Mr. Dzhurayev was lying, his account of the fictitious expedition was buttressed by some meteorologists working in the Anzob Pass.

They reported that the institute's staff there had been dark and boarded up. The only institute member they recalled having seen was Samin Yulchiyev, who tramped up through the snow from the road one day, gave them a bottle of vodka and in return asked them to stamp seven sets of documents certifying that the scientists had been there.

A few other institute workers, principally Alexander Volkov and Vladimir Seyvchenko, joined Mr. Dzhurayev in confessing. Authorities learned that some staff members had signed up relatives and friends as employees for expeditions that never left the institute. "Clearly fictitious assignments and even whole expeditions were a common thing," Komsomolskaya Pravda said.

Cash Bonuses Awarded
Some of the funds for expeditions were spent on fancy dinners and other celebrations. Scientists also took to awarding each other cash bonuses.

Once authorities began to investigate, records were juggled or destroyed. Institute staff members also tried to retaliate against the three key informers.

Mr. Volkov was accused of having put three fictitious old women on the payroll of one expedition. He admitted that he had done so, because it was the only way he could get money to repair his scientific instruments. Repairmen confirmed his story, but he was still put to jail along with Mr. Yulchiyev.

When the newspaper sent a woman correspondent to visit the institute, workers threatened to collect compromising evidence on her.

After the article was written, the Supreme Court of the Tadzhik Republic dismissed the indictments of Mr. Volkov and Mr. Yulchiyev.

It remains to be seen how the mutual complicity at the branch is broken and a scientific collective purged of lies that corrode both souls and minds, even learned ones, the newspaper said.

Mail Makes It To Alaska Isle By Christmas

LITTLE DIOMEDE ISLAND, Alaska, Dec. 26 (AP)—The first mail since September, much of it holiday goodies, finally made it on Christmas Eve to this remote outpost of America.

The mail was delivered from Nome by a Cessna-185, which landed on the frozen Bering Sea near the international date line, between Alaska and Siberia.

Eskimos living on this rocky island some 125 miles west of Nome do not have room for a landing strip. In summer, mail is delivered by float planes. In winter, ski equipped planes make the deliveries.

In the fall, islanders must wait for the ice to harden enough to bear the weight of a light plane.

Sino-Soviet Relations Appear Worse as Border Talks End

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP)—Russia's sensitive border talks with China have halted, and specialists on Sino-Soviet affairs regard relations as worse than at any time since the open fighting on the frontier in the summer of 1969.

In an unusual revelation, an authoritative Soviet journal reported in its year-end edition that the Chinese "refuse" to reach agreement in the talks, "pretending that an atomic bomb is hanging above the negotiating table."

The quarterly journal, Problems of the Far East, conceded that the negotiations, which began Oct. 20, 1969, have proved "futile."

Concurrently, a ranking Soviet Politburo member raised the level of animosity when he recently described China as an "aggressive power."

Possibly connected with that view, a top-level conference of the civil defense staff began in Moscow yesterday, presided over by the chief of Soviet civil defense, Col. Gen. Alexander T. Alkhin.

The newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda said today that Gen. Alkhin's deputy, Col. Gen. Vladimir Grekov, delivered a report on "the tasks of strengthening propaganda about knowledge of civil defense."

Some Western diplomats said they were struck by the senior rank of the participants and took it as a sign that the conference was not routine.

Though the magazine Problems of the Far East did not say so, the border talks in Peking appear to Western specialists to have been suspended as long ago as last July.

The Russian negotiator, Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid P. Ilchev, returned to Moscow then and has not been back to the Chinese capital since. Reinforcing the impression that the negotiations have completely collapsed, Mr. Ilchev has resumed his pre-talks function as a sort of official host for visiting African delegations.

A Soviet-China specialist said recently that "you cannot talk about negotiations, since we cannot even agree on an agenda."

The Soviet view of the deadlock was outlined in its most complete form by Problems of the Far East, and the intention was clearly to blame China for the failure.

"The negotiations have proved futile," the journal said, "because Peking advances a demand which no sovereign state could accept: that even before the border questions themselves are discussed, the border should be moved into the depths of the Soviet Union and Soviet troops should be withdrawn from a number of regions of the U.S.S.R. under the pretext of the existence of 'contested' regions."

Diplomats with a knowledge of the Chinese position said they were surprised by what they called this "exaggerated formula."

Mexicans to Cuba

MIAMI, Dec. 26 (AP)—A Mexican military delegation has arrived in Cuba to participate in the 15th anniversary celebration of the Castro revolution Jan. 2, Havana Radio said yesterday. The group is led by Brig. Gen. Manuel Vazquez Barile, according to the broadcast monitored here.

Salvador-Honduras Dispute Goes On; Area Trade Suffers

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Another attempt by Honduras and El Salvador to settle their differences arising from the 1969 "soccer war" has ended in failure after three months of negotiations in Mexico City.

The deadline for a peace agreement passed with the two governments agreeing that no significant progress had been made. A new round of negotiations is expected to begin in April.

Several attempts at a settlement have been made over the last four years through the mediation of the other Central American governments and the Organization of American States, but the two rivals have not budged from their original bargaining positions.

In the meantime, the Central American Common Market has been badly weakened by the dispute and trade boycott involving two of its five members. In December, 1970, Honduras withdrew from the pact, demanding that it be restructured to take account of Honduras's lesser degree of development. El Salvador was in turn forced to find new markets for the manufactured products that were traditionally sold to Honduras.

The four-day conflict in July, 1969, became known as the "soccer war" because a World Cup soccer match between Honduras and El Salvador aggravated existing tensions between the two countries.

The real issue at stake, however, involved the large-scale migration of Salvadorans to Honduras and what was said to have been their ill treatment by the Honduran authorities and people.

Hostilities broke out when the Salvadoran Army invaded Honduras "to rescue our citizens from extermination." Before the Organization of American States could arrange a cease-fire and dispatch a team of military observers, some 2,000 people, many of them innocent peasants of the border regions, had been killed.

Since then, diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries have been suspended and the borders have been closed to traffic originating in either country.

Although these latest negotiations, in the Mexican Foreign Ministry, were secret, the issues at stake have remained unchanged since 1969: resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations, delineation of disputed border areas, freedom of transit and guarantees for Salvadorans still residing in Honduras.

However, the basic disagreement relates to the order in which these problems are to be tackled.

Since El Salvador is separated from Nicaragua and Costa Rica by a strip of Honduran territory, trade with countries to the south has been complicated by the closing of the Honduran border to Salvadoran trucks. As a result, El Salvador insists that the reopening of borders and freedom of transit be the first item settled.

On the other hand, Honduras, which is weaker economically but larger than El Salvador, feels that it would lose all its bargaining power if it reopened the border to Salvadoran traffic without an agreement on the border-delineation issue.

The frontier was ill-defined in several areas before the 1969 conflict, enabling citizens of both countries to wander freely across for trading purposes. This situation also facilitated the illegal migration of Salvadorans from their overcrowded country to more spacious Honduras.

Passenger Kills Texas Bus Driver
NEW BOSTON, Texas, Dec. 26 (AP)—A knife-wielding passenger fatally wounded the driver of a cross-country bus as he drove along a highway near here with about 20 passengers aboard, authorities said.

Driver Billy Fred Young managed to edge his Continental Trailways bus off U.S. 82 and bring it to a stop while struggling with his assailant Christmas night. Then the driver stumbled out of the bus and collapsed. No passengers were injured.

A 31-year-old hitchhiker was arrested and charged with murder, the police said. The suspect, identified as James Edward Morris, of Salem, Va., was held on \$75,000 bond.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

MEMORIAL SERVICE
A memorial service to honor the memory of STEVE SALTER, of Newsworld Magazine, will be held on Sunday, January 13th, at 2:30 P.M., Towne Arch, 12401 of the Main Line Old Lancaster Road and Highland Avenue, Merion, Pennsylvania.

Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal

HOUSE OF LORDS

8 years old

Morgan Cautions on Recession Risk

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Current forecasts of economic developments in 1974 "rest on such flimsy foundations as usual," according to a year-end analysis of business conditions published by Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York.

In the December issue of its monthly survey, the bank said that "the range of downside possibilities in the coming year is a good deal wider than it has been for a long time." It cautioned that "the severity of adjustment in the United States will be as limited as present forecasting exercises suggest."

The assumption that the flow of petroleum to this country will return to normal levels by mid-year "could be optimistic," Morgan added. Moreover, it said there is an unpredictability as to the shifts that U.S. consumers will make in their living and buying habits because of changed energy conditions.

Errors May Be Large
"However diligently one works," Morgan said, "at building assumptions about switches from bigger to smaller cars, about diminished travel and about a host of other possible shifts in the pattern of consumer spending, there just can be no confidence that errors in that type of guesswork won't be substantial."

In its analysis, the bank discussed the failure of the economic forecasts made a year ago to come close to the actual figures. It called the current year "sheer disaster" from the standpoint of price performance.

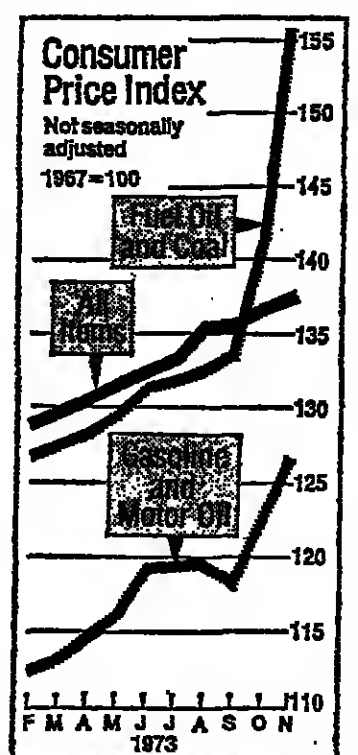
"What actually happened in 1973 bore little resemblance to what had been anticipated," Morgan said. "Most important of all, the optimism of forecasters that inflationary pressures would remain reasonably moderate proved to have been totally unfounded."

Price Pressures Overlooked
One of the major errors and omissions in these forecasts, the bank asserted, was the overlooking of price pressures that had already built up in farm products. Another was not be-

But Forecasting Difficult, It Says

coming aware of the fact that industries manufacturing basic materials were crowding the practical limits of their productive capacity.

The survey suggests that the



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

slight easing of economic controls in Phase-3, between January and June, 1973, did not cause the anticipated inflation during the year. It called this five-month suspension of pre-notification of wage and price increases a measure of urgently needed relief from some of the distorting pressures that had accumulated during earlier control phases.

As for future prices, the publication said that "it is easy to feel a sense of discouragement." The sharp acceleration of fuel-cost increases is cited as a major reason for this feeling.

Arab Oil Cutbacks May Affect U.S. Less Than Was Thought

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. probably will weather the Arab oil cutoff with far less discomfort this winter than had been predicted. It has been finding more oil from unexpected sources and consuming less. U.S. market could be the price increase announced over the weekend by Persian Gulf producers. That boost adds more than nine cents to the cost of each gallon of gasoline or heating oil and it is almost certain to be emulated by other producers.

The Persian Gulf producers, which include non-Arab Iran as well as Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar, more than doubled their tax and royalty share on oil produced in their countries, to \$7 a barrel from \$3.05.

What is more, the increase could become just another knot down a long string. Abdul Rahman Atiqi, Kuwait's minister for oil and finance, said the new price schedule applies only to the first quarter of 1974. The Gulf producers are going to meet again to reconsider their prices, he said.

Besides a reduction in demand for petroleum products below expected levels, a far more surprising development is the level of oil imports into the United States, which is continuing to hold up well despite the embargo and production cutbacks in the Arab petroleum countries. One reason is that there are leaks in the embargo, largely from Libya, which is continuing to send a considerable quantity of its oil to the United States indirectly through Caribbean refineries. Another important factor is the diversion of crude oil by the big international oil companies from one area to another. The United States as well as Europe and Japan figure in the diversion and also benefit from them.

The oil companies decline to discuss the diversions. But it was learned that more oil from non-Arab sources, such as Iran and Venezuela, is quietly being moved to the United States and the Netherlands, both on the Arab embargo oil list, while more Arab oil is going to nations like Japan that are not on the embargo list.

By this maneuvering, the oil companies can abide by the Arab embargo—they have little choice—they want to continue producing in the Mideast and North Africa—and still maintain fairly steady shipments to all the consuming nations.

Largely because of the alarm over expected oil shortages, consumption in most of the major industrial nations has been curbed. This has helped, oil analysts say, to erase part of the p between world production and demand brought on by the Arab cutbacks.

Also, sharply higher prices for petroleum in recent weeks have helped further to offset the cut-

In addition, "the possibility of an especially troubled bargaining year ahead" for industrial wages is mentioned. "Noting that there is widespread displeasure that income gains have not kept pace with price increases, the bank observed that real spendable earnings of the typical worker, as of October, were running more than 3 percent under their year-earlier level."

African Oil Rush Spreads

By Thomas A. Johnson

DOUALA, Cameroon, Dec. 26 (NYT).—For several days early this month, a C-130 cargo aircraft flew in and out of this city's international airport, ferrying components for an oil-drilling rig bound for the south of this land-locked nation of Chad.

In all, some 5,000 tons of components were shipped by air, road and rail in a \$15-million rush operation to start exploratory drilling—sometimes "this month"—in that poverty-stricken, drought-ravaged land of Chad.

The operation, undertaken by Continental Oil Co., has its varying counterparts in much of black Africa today.

Oil Search Intensifies
The worldwide energy crisis has prompted much interest in this area as a potential source of additional petroleum, both on the part of wildcaters, or independent operators, and the governments themselves. "Oil deposits have been found off the coasts of Liberia, Cameroon and Ghana as well as in Chad and Niger," a U.S. petroleum expert said recently. "It was thought that the quantities were not good enough to be financially feasible, but with the rising oil price and the political problems of oil people are beginning to think that any amount is worth drilling for."

Although the Arab oil producers have promised that black African states are to be exempt from the current cutbacks, these mostly poor consuming nations must still pay the increased cost of petroleum and compete on the open market for tanker space to ship oil. Neither the Africans nor the Arabs control significant numbers of oil tankers.

Equipment Shortage Noted
In addition to the advanced oil prospecting in Chad, there are other significant moves toward exploration and production in Africa.

Phillips Oil Co. is continuing its exploration here in Cameroon, encouraged by this nation's location between the vast oil fields of Nigeria and those of Gabon. Texaco is involved in exploration in Niger.

AGIP of Italy is already producing oil, although in comparatively small amounts, in the Congo, Brazzaville.

Recently stepped-up oil production in Zaire has prompted that nation to declare it will be producing enough oil to satisfy its own needs within a year.

Problems of the search and production of oil in Africa include a shortage of skilled manpower and of oil-drilling equipment.

Soviets Push Rare Metals Exports to Shave Trade Gap

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Backed by a huge natural-resources potential and this improved international climate, the Russians are mounting an active export drive in unusual metals and compounds that are in increasing demand for space flight, nuclear power, electronics and other industries of the future.

A Soviet trade group has just signed \$5 million worth of orders for titanium and rare-earth metals during a 10-day visit to the United States.

Leonid M. Andreyev, the head of the mission, conceded that the \$5 million to \$7 million worth of business he expected to do with the United States next year paled before the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of industrial equipment the Soviet Union was buying.

But he added that only by pressing exports in all potential areas would the Russians be able to narrow their present deficit in trade with the United States. Mr. Andreyev is deputy chairman of Tekhnosimport, a Soviet foreign trade agency that was founded 10 years ago to handle a growing volume of exotic-metal exports. The concern also sells radioactive isotopes and offers uranium enrichment services, while buying highly specialized measuring apparatus.

Most of Tekhnosimport's sales to the United States have been in titanium, rare-earth minerals and semi-conductor materials such as germanium. These substances have special properties with rapidly expanding avenues of application.

Titanium, which combines some of the properties of stainless steel and aluminum, has greatly gained since the 1950s as a structural material in supersonic planes, missiles and spacecraft.

Among the rare-earth metals, the Russians have found an expanding market for yttrium, a key ingredient of luminescent chemicals used in television color picture tubes.

The Soviet Union recovers yttrium and other rare earths as by-products of apatite, a phosphate fertilizer rock. The nation has one of the world's largest apatite operations in the Kola Peninsula in northern Russia.

Applications for these unusual materials are steadily being added. Rare earths enhance the plastic qualities of iron and provide catalysts in petroleum cracking and automobile exhausts. Some, like lanthanum and praseodymium, are expected to find use in new types of powerful permanent magnets.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS			
ON	TERMS	SELLING	
NEW YORK	281000	281000	281000
LONDON	65110	65110	65110
MONTREAL	28210	28210	28210
FRANKFURT	10548	10548	10548
ZURICH	3861	3861	3861
PARIS	8084	8084	8084
AMSTERDAM	10007	10007	10007
BRUSSEL	66410	66410	66410
COPENHAGEN	4553	4553	4553
OSLO	4855	4855	4855
STOCKHOLM	6213	6213	6213
ROME	4561	4561	4561

ADJUSTING RATES—Clerk in Tokyo adjusts quotation for dollar. The spot rate closed unchanged Wednesday at 280 yen. Rates for forward delivery of dollars closed almost four yen down from Tuesday but were well over the spot rate, with three-month dollars at 302.75 and the six-month quotation at 310.75.

But Dollar Eases in Forward Market**Japan Spends \$100 Million to Support Yen**

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP-DJ).

The dollar eased in forward transactions on the Tokyo foreign exchange market today as the outlook for Japan's economy brightened under the prospect of an increase in supplies of crude oil.

The U.S. currency fell by more than 2 yen across the board in the futures market, where the price is determined solely by supply and demand.

In the controlled spot market,

the Bank of Japan supplied about \$100 million for overnight delivery to keep the dollar from rising through the 280-yen level, where it closed for the day, unchanged.

The central bank has been forced to sell nearly \$400 million from Japan's dwindling reserves in the first three days of the week to counter speculation that the yen will soon be devalued.

Speculation on a downward ad-

justment of the yen mounted sharply Monday following the announcement of a doubling in the posted price of Persian Gulf crude oil. That move is expected to have a very severe impact on Japan's trade balance.

Yesterday's decision by Arab nations to boost their oil production and to put Japan on the "friendly" list will not ease Japan's import burden, but it does mean that the country will have more petroleum and more electric power available for the production of export goods.

Thus, Japan's long-term trade prospects looked better to foreign exchange traders today than they did yesterday, which helped the yen in the forward market.

Dollars for delivery three months hence, which soared to 305.50 yen yesterday from 292.40 yen Friday, eased to 302.75 today. Six-month dollars, after jumping from 300.65 Friday to 307.25 Monday and to 314 yesterday, fell back to 310.75 today.

In related news, the Finance Ministry instructed commercial banks today to implement a selective lending program to help overcome the effects of the oil crisis and to help curb demand.

Banks were instructed to curb lending for inventory building, which could be speculative, and for many types of capital investment projects. They were also asked to avoid making loans that might stimulate general demand.

The commercial banks were told to grant first priority to oil refiners, coal mining concerns and to small and medium-size enterprises. They were also asked to provide funds necessary to help ease supplies of goods considered to be daily necessities.

To Force Policy Changes
In recent years, Washington's foreign-policy machinery, under the tight direction of Henry Kissinger, has concentrated on building relations among the big powers. This result has been a slighting of the developing areas of the world, which hold the resources the United States will increasingly need.

Many experts believe the U.S. metals-dependence problem will be reflected in rising prices, rather than in a cut off of supplies. "You wouldn't suddenly find yourself without copper, for example, but you could find the price so high you couldn't afford it," Paul Zimmer, assistant director for planning at the department's Bureau of Mines, says.

Increasing worldwide demand for metals presents suppliers with an opportunity to raise prices, and the oil crisis demonstrates how quickly suppliers can move.

Predicting how or where a metals crisis might erupt is difficult. John Morgan, acting director of the Bureau of Mines, says only that the United States could find itself in trouble in "any one" of the metals it imports heavily.

Right now, the aluminum situation appears particularly threatening. Among the danger signs: Reports that the leading bauxite-producing countries plan to meet early next year to discuss establishment of a producer organization similar to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

In addition to OPEC, which has shown its muscle in raising oil prices, there is the International Council of Copper Exporting Countries (Cilex, Peru, Zambia and Zaire) and the International Tin Council (producing members are Malaysia, Bolivia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Zaire and Australia).

In a report prepared by associate director for economic policy Don Conlan, the council said the basic steel industry spends about twice as much as the next largest user, petroleum refining, on purchase fuels and electrical energy.

Steel Industry Top User of U.S. Energy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (Reuters).

The basic steel industry is by far the biggest user of energy in the United States, according to statistics released today by the Cost of Living Council.

In a report prepared by associate director for economic policy Don Conlan, the council said the basic steel industry spends about twice as much as the next largest user, petroleum refining, on purchase fuels and electrical energy.

Higher Arab Oil Output Lights Up Wall Street

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).

Prices rallied strongly on the New York Stock Exchange today following news of an easing of oil cutbacks by Arab states. The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 27.75 to 837.56, overcoming a mid-session partial retreat. It was ahead more than 20 points in early trading but up only 11 points in mid-session.

Volume totaled 18.83 million shares compared with 11.64 million shares Monday, a slow day between the weekend and the Christmas holiday.

Broken said the Arab relaxing of oil cutbacks to most of Western Europe and to Japan raised hopes that the continuing boycott of the United States would be eased. They added that investors were speculating that the Nixon administration wouldn't impose gasoline rationing.

In mid-session, the President announced he was seeking a way to avert rationing. Stocks of companies with strong international ties were among the strongest features, although virtually all major stock groups participated in the advance.

Sony spurred 3 3/4 to 26 1/2. International Paper rose 1 1/2 to 16 3/8. And low-priced Japan Fund 7 1/8 to 8 1/4. Arab oil producers reclassified Japan as a "friendly" nation, thus being exempt alongside Britain and France from part of the Arab oil embargo.

Other companies with substantial interests abroad included Burroughs, up 13 1/8 to 200 7/8 and IBM, ahead 11 to 248 1/2. Xerox gained 5 5/8 to 121 1/8. Johnson & Johnson rose 1 1/8 to 113 1/8. Avon added 5 1/4 to 109 1/4. Singer rose 1 1/4 to 36 3/4.

Auto was active and higher. General Motors gained 1 to 48. Ford rose 1 1/2 to 41 3/8 and Chrysler was ahead 3/8 at 15 1/2.

Among hot food chains and hotel concerns that analysts said would benefit from averting gasoline rationing, McDonald's gained 3 3/8 to 56. Gino's was ahead 3/4 at 12 3/4. Ramada rose 1 1/8 to 5 7/8. Howard Johnson was up 5/8 at 11 1/8 and Marriott was ahead 1 3/8 at 17 1/2.

Running strongly against the market, Coca-Cola Bottling of New York fell 3 1/4 to 10 1/4 after it forecast sharply lower fourth-quarter net.

Gold mining shares were mostly lower. American South African fell 3/4 to 59 1/2. Campbell Red Lake was off 2 3/8 to 64 5/8 and Homestake Mining was down 1 3/8 to 59 1/2.

U.S. Reduction climbed 1 5/8 to 12, after the company estimated that Nov. 30 year earnings were sharply improved from a year earlier.

Japan-China Trade Seen Over \$2 Billion

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP-DJ).

Trade this year between Japan and China is expected to exceed \$2 billion, a record, the Japan External Trade Organization said today.

Last year, Japan-China trade totaled \$1.8 billion, the organization said. In this year's January-November period, Japan exported to China \$93.4 million of goods, while China shipped \$82.3 million of products.

Levitt Furniture, the most actively traded Big Board issue, fell 1/8 to 3 3/8.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index gained 1.07 to 86.29.

Houston Oil & Minerals, which headed the most active list, rose 3 to 63 1/2.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares rose 1.61 to close at \$1.76.

U.S. Relaxes Controls on Capital Flows

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (NYT).

The Nixon administration began dismantling today the controls restraining the flow of capital from the United States to other nations by relaxing the rules covering foreign lending by banks, direct investments by companies and securities purchases by any American.

The changes are in line with the administration's objective of eliminating these controls altogether by the end of 1974 and are consistent, the Treasury Department said, with the recent improvement in the nation's balance-of-payments position.

The Federal Reserve Board, in announcing changes in its voluntary foreign credit restraint guidelines, said it intended to "increase foreign lending and investment ceilings for banks and other financial institutions subject to the program."

The changes in the Fed rules are effective Jan. 1.

Among the many amendments is an increase to \$10 million in the ceiling on foreign loans by commercial banks. Previously the bank ceiling was the lesser of \$600,000 or 2 percent of total assets in 1970.

The Fed also said that U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks will have their loan ceilings raised to at least \$10 million.

The regulations eliminate the request that banks refrain from making non-export loans with maturities of over one year to residents of the developed countries of Western Europe.

At the same time, the Commerce Department announced several amendments intended to liberalize its controls over direct investments abroad by U.S. companies. Included in the changes is an increase to \$20 million from \$10 million in the regulation-free investment that a company may make abroad in a year.

In addition, the Office of Foreign Direct Investment (OFDI) regulations will now include a "debt repayment allowance" which will authorize a company to repay 20 percent of its total outstanding foreign borrowing allocated to positive direct investment as of the end of the 1973 compliance year.

The Treasury announced that the President had signed an executive order today reducing the interest Equalization Tax on purchases of foreign stock and debt obligations to one-quarter percent from the former rate of three-quarters percent.

The new lower rate will be applicable to purchases made after Dec. 31.

The Treasury said that during 1974 it will be conferring with the Congress on the question of eliminating the withholding and estate taxes applicable to foreign investors in the United States.

John's Island

A private residential community comprised of two eighteen hole golf courses, beach and tennis club, Island House guest suites, residences, apartments and cottages priced from \$50,000 to \$350,000. Information on property available for sale or rent may be obtained by writing.

1 John's Island Drive, Vero Beach, Florida 32960 (305) 562-9071.

In addition, an illustrated color book on John's Island may be purchased for \$5.00.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1973- Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$ P/E					-1973- Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$ P/E				
High	Low	Div.	In \$	P/E	High	Low	Div.	In \$	P/E
100	99 1/2	1 1/2	100	10	100	99 1/2	1 1/2	100	10
101	100 1/2	1 1/2	101	11	101	100 1/2	1 1/2	101	11
102	101 1/2	1 1/2	102	12	102	101 1/2	1 1/2	102	12
103	102 1/2	1 1/2	103	13	103	102 1/2	1 1/2	103	13
104	103 1/2	1 1/2	104	14	104	103 1/2	1 1/2	104	14
105	104 1/2	1 1/2	105	15	105	104 1/2	1 1/2	105	15
106	105 1/2	1 1/2	106	16	106	105 1/2	1 1/2	106	16
107	106 1/2	1 1/2	107	17	107	106 1/2	1 1/2	107	17
108	107 1/2	1 1/2	108	18	108	107 1/2	1 1/2	108	18
109	108 1/2	1 1/2	109	19	109	108 1/2	1 1/2	109	19
110	109 1/2	1 1/2	110	20	110	109 1/2	1 1/2	110	20
111	110 1/2	1 1/2	111	21	111	110 1/2	1 1/2	111	21
112	111 1/2	1 1/2	112	22	112	111 1/2	1 1/2	112	22
113	112 1/2	1 1/2	113	23	113	112 1/2	1 1/2	113	23
114	113 1/2	1 1/2	114	24	114	113 1/2	1 1/2	114	24
115	114 1/2	1 1/2	115	25	115	114 1/2	1 1/2	115	25
116	115 1/2	1 1/2	116	26	116	115 1/2	1 1/2	116	26
117	116 1/2	1 1/2	117	27	117	116 1/2	1 1/2	117	27
118	117 1/2	1 1/2	118	28	118	117 1/2	1 1/2	118	28
119	118 1/2	1 1/2	119	29	119	118 1/2	1 1/2	119	29
120	119 1/2	1 1/2	120	30	120	119 1/2	1 1/2	120	30
121	120 1/2	1 1/2	121	31	121	120 1/2	1 1/2	121	31
122	121 1/2	1 1/2	122	32	122	121 1/2	1 1/2	122	32
123	122 1/2	1 1/2	123	33	123	122 1/2	1 1/2	123	33
124	123 1/2	1 1/2	124	34	124	123 1/2	1 1/2	124	34
125	124 1/2	1 1/2	125	35	125	124 1/2	1 1/2	125	35
126	125 1/2	1 1/2	126	36	126	125 1/2	1 1/2	126	36
127	126 1/2	1 1/2	127	37	127	126 1/2	1 1/2	127	37
128	127 1/2	1 1/2	128	38	128	127 1/2	1 1/2	128	38
129	128 1/2	1 1/2	129	39	129	128 1/2	1 1/2	129	39
130	129 1/2	1 1/2	130	40	130	129 1/2	1 1/2	130	40
131	130 1/2	1 1/2	131	41	131	130 1/2	1 1/2	131	41
132	131 1/2	1 1/2	132	42	132	131 1/2	1 1/2	132	42
133	132 1/2	1 1/2	133	43	133	132 1/2	1 1/2	133	43
134	133 1/2	1 1/2	134	44	134	133 1/2	1 1/2	134	44
135	134 1/2	1 1/2	135	45	135	134 1/2	1 1/2	135	45
136	135 1/2	1 1/2	136	46	136	135 1/2	1 1/2	136	46
137	136 1/2	1 1/2	137	47	137	136 1/2	1 1/2	137	47
138	137 1/2	1 1/2	138	48	138	137 1/2	1 1/2	138	48
139	138 1/2	1 1/2	139	49	139	138 1/2	1 1/2	139	49
140	139 1/2	1 1/2	140	50	140	139 1/2	1 1/2	140	50
141	140 1/2	1 1/2	141	51	141	140 1/2	1 1/2	141	51
142	141 1/2	1 1/2	142	52	142	141 1/2	1 1/2	142	52
143	142 1/2	1 1/2	143	53	143	142 1/2	1 1/2	143	53
144	143 1/2	1 1/2	144	54	144	143 1/2	1 1/2	144	54
145	144 1/2	1 1/2	145	55	145	144 1/2	1 1/2	145	55
146	145 1/2	1 1/2	146	56	146	145 1/2	1 1/2	146	56
147	146 1/2	1 1/2	147	57	147	146 1/2	1 1/2	147	57
148	147 1/2	1 1/2	148	58	148	147 1/2	1 1/2	148	58
149	148 1/2	1 1/2	149	59	149	148 1/2	1 1/2	149	59
150	149 1/2	1 1/2	150	60	150	149 1/2	1 1/2	150	60
151	150 1/2	1 1/2	151	61	151	150 1/2	1 1/2	151	61
152	151 1/2	1 1/2	152	62	152	151 1/2	1 1/2	152	62
153	152 1/2	1 1/2	153	63	153	152 1/2	1 1/2	153	63
154	153 1/2	1 1/2	154	64	154	153 1/2	1 1/2	154	64
155	154 1/2	1 1/2	155	65	155	154 1/2	1 1/2	155	65
156	155 1/2	1 1/2	156	66	156	155 1/2	1 1/2	156	66
157	156 1/2	1 1/2	157	67	157	156 1/2	1 1/2	157	67
158	157 1/2	1 1/2	158	68	158	157 1/2	1 1/2	158	68
159	158 1/2	1 1/2	159	69	159	158 1/2	1 1/2	159	69
160	159 1/2	1 1/2	160	70	160	159 1/2	1 1/2	160	70
161	160 1/2	1 1/2	161	71	161	160 1/2	1 1/2	161	71
162	161 1/2	1 1/2	162	72	162	161 1/2	1 1/2	162	72
163	162 1/2	1 1/2	163	73	163	162 1/2	1 1/2	163	73
164	163 1/2	1 1/2	164	74	164	163 1/2	1 1/2	164	74
165	164 1/2	1 1/2	165	75	165	164 1/2	1 1/2	165	75
166	165 1/2	1 1/2	166	76	166	165 1/2	1 1/2	166	76
167	166 1/2	1 1/2	167	77	167	166 1/2	1 1/2	167	77
168	167 1/2	1 1/2	168	78	168	167 1/2	1 1/2	168	78
169	168 1/2	1 1/2	169	79	169	168 1/2	1 1/2	169	79
170	169 1/2	1 1/2	170	80	170	169 1/2	1 1/2	170	80
171	170 1/2	1 1/2	171	81	171	170 1/2	1 1/2	171	81
172	171 1/2	1 1/2	172	82	172	171 1/2	1 1/2	172	82
173	172 1/2	1 1/2	173	83	173	172 1/2	1 1/2	173	83
174	173 1/2	1 1/2	174	84	174	173 1/2	1 1/2	174	84
175	174 1/2	1 1/2	175	85	175	174 1/2	1 1/2	175	85
176	175 1/2	1 1/2	176	86	176	175 1/2	1 1/2	176	86
177	176 1/2	1 1/2	177	87	177	176 1/2	1 1/2	177	87
178	177 1/2	1 1/2	178	88	178	177 1/2	1 1/2	178	88
179	178 1/2	1 1/2	179	89	179	178 1/2	1 1/2	179	89
180	179 1/2	1 1/2	180	90	180	179 1/2	1 1/2	180	90
181	180 1/2	1 1/2	181	91	181	180 1/2	1 1/2	181	91
182	181 1/2	1 1/2	182	92	182	181 1/2	1 1/2	182	92
183	182 1/2	1 1/2	183	93	183	182 1/2	1 1/2	183	93
184	183 1/2	1 1/2	184	94	184	183 1/2	1 1/2	184	94
185	184 1/2	1 1/2	185	95	185	184 1/2	1 1/2	185	95
186	185 1/2	1 1/2	186	96	186	185 1/2	1 1/2	186	96
187	186 1/2	1 1/2	187	97	187	186 1/2	1 1/2	187	97
188	187 1/2	1 1/2	188	98	188	187 1/2	1 1/2	188	98
189	188 1/2	1 1/2	189	99	189	188 1/2	1 1/2	189	99
190	189 1/2	1 1/2	190	100	190	189 1/2	1 1/2	190	100
191	190 1/2	1 1/2	191	101	191	190 1/2	1 1/2	191	101
192	191 1/2	1 1/2	192	102	192	191 1/2	1 1/2	192	102
193	192 1/2	1 1/2	193	103	193	192 1/2	1 1/2	193	103
194	193 1/2	1 1/2	194	104	194	193 1/2	1 1/2	194	104
195	194 1/2	1 1/2	195	105	195	194 1/2	1 1/2	195	105
196	195 1/2	1 1/2	196	106	196	195 1/2	1 1/2	196	106
197	196 1/2	1 1/2	197	107	197	196 1/2	1 1/2	197	107
198	197 1/2	1 1/2	198	108	198	197 1/2	1 1/2	198	108
199	198 1/2	1 1/2	199	109	199	198 1/2	1 1/2	199	109
200	199 1/2	1 1/2	200	110	200	199 1/2	1 1/2	200	110
201	200 1/2	1 1/2	201	111	201	200 1/2	1 1/2	201	111
202	201 1/2	1 1/2	202	112	202	201 1/2	1 1/2	202	112
203	202 1/2	1 1/2	203	113	203	202 1/2	1 1/2	203	113
204	203 1/2	1 1/2	204	114	204	203 1/2	1 1/2	204	114
205	204 1/2	1 1/2	205	115	205	204 1/2	1 1/2	205	115
206	205 1/2	1 1/2	206	116	206	205 1/2	1 1/2	206	116
207	206 1/2	1 1/2	207	117	207	206 1/2	1 1/2	207	117
208	207 1/2	1 1/2	208	118	208	207 1/2	1 1/2	208	118
209	208 1/2	1 1/2	209	119	209	208 1/2	1 1/2	209	119
210	209 1/2	1 1/2	210	120	210	209 1/2	1 1/2	210	120
211	210 1/2	1 1/2	211	121	211	210 1/2	1 1/2	211	121
212	211 1/2	1 1/2	212	122	212	211 1/2	1 1/2	212	122
213	212 1/2	1 1/2	213	123	213	212 1/2	1 1/2	213	123
214	213 1/2	1 1/2	214	124	214	213 1/2	1 1/2	214	124
215	214 1/2	1 1/2	215	125	215	214 1/2	1 1/2	215	125
216	215 1/2	1 1/2	216	126	216	215 1/2	1 1/2	216	126
217	216 1/2	1 1/2	217	127	217	216 1/2	1 1/2	217	127
218	217 1/2	1 1/2	218	128	218	217 1/2	1 1/2	218	128
219	218 1/2	1 1/2	219	129	219	218 1/2	1 1/2	219	129
220	219 1/2	1 1/2	220	130	220	219 1/2	1 1/2	220	130
221	220 1/2	1 1/2	221	131	221	220 1/2	1 1/2	221	131
222	221 1/2	1 1/2	222	132	222	221 1/2	1 1/2	222	132
223	222 1/2	1 1/2	223	133	223	222 1/2	1 1/2	223	133
224	223 1/2	1 1/2	224	134	224	223 1/2	1 1/2	224	134
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226	225 1/2	1 1/2	226	136	226	225 1/2	1 1/2	226	136
227	226 1/2	1 1/2	227	137	22				

—1973—					—1972—					—1971—				
High	Low	Div. In \$	P/E	Sts. 100s. High Low Last. Ch'ge	High	Low	Div. In \$	P/E	Sts. 100s. High Low Last. Ch'ge	High	Low	Div. In \$	P/E	Sts. 100s. High Low Last. Ch'ge
10 1/2	10 1/8	1.00	15	100 1/2 100 1/8 100 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/8	1.00	15	100 1/4 100 1/8 100 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/8	1.00	15	100 1/4 100 1/8 100 1/4

[illegible]

75
62
23

Christmas holidays.

(W) BtF Japan Fund	\$9.31	(W) Nat. Amer. Bank Fund	\$1.25
(W) BtF Trust S.A.	\$9.43	(F) Olympic Gas. Fd. Inc.	\$1.00
(W) BtF Income Fund	\$9.57	(F) Regatus Intern'l.	\$7.00

Beach Hn	7.55 N.L.	Incom	10.23 11.00	NEA Mutl	8.41 8.50	Am Inv	3.82 N.L.	(1) Capital Invest S.A.	\$110.50	(1) General Fund	\$51.00
Beach Hn	7.55 N.L.	Mutl	9.52 9.30	Nat Inv	9.29 N.L.	Invesl	1.24 N.L.	(2) W. S. Corp.	\$106.45	(2) Special	\$51.00
Clark	6.79 6.66	Unk	10.00 9.83	Nat Secur	7.65 8.36	Unk	6.26 N.L.	(3) Carleton W.V. "C" Sd.	\$106.45	(3) Senator Portland R.	\$51.00
Bondfild	4.20 4.73	Unk	8.80 8.78	Bond	7.65 8.36	Stein Roe	6.26 N.L.	(4) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$53.50	REFPO:	
Gasol Fd	2.85 3.17	Franklin	7.40 7.47	Bond	7.65 8.36	Belton	19.53 N.L.	(5) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(1) Serep	\$114.00
Brwn Fd	2.85 3.17	Growth	6.53 7.02	Unk	5.76 6.30	Gas O	13.73 N.L.	(6) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(2) Serep	\$114.00
Burnh Fd	2.78 N.L.	Unk	1.35 1.35	Growth	4.40 4.81	Supervised Inv	1.35 1.35	(7) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(3) Serep	\$114.00
Calvin Bullock:		Unk	1.35 1.35	Growth	4.40 4.81	Unk	1.35 1.35	(8) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(4) Serep	\$114.00
Bullock:	11.62 12.78	US Gov	10.84 10.78	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(9) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(5) Serep	\$114.00
Divid	20.68 22.65	Capl	4.24 4.24	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(10) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(6) Serep	\$114.00
NatW S	9.17 10.05	Equit	3.65 4.12	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(11) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(7) Serep	\$114.00
CV Fund	10.18 11.15	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(12) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(8) Serep	\$114.00
Unk	9.63 9.72	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(13) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(9) Serep	\$114.00
Cap Trln	9.87 10.79	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(14) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(10) Serep	\$114.00
Century Sh	13.24 14.74	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(15) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(11) Serep	\$114.00
Channing		Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(16) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(12) Serep	\$114.00
Balan	9.78 10.69	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(17) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(13) Serep	\$114.00
Unk	9.87 10.69	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(18) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(14) Serep	\$114.00
Com St	1.23 1.37	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(19) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(15) Serep	\$114.00
Unk	1.23 1.37	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(20) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(16) Serep	\$114.00
Unk	1.23 1.37	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(21) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(17) Serep	\$114.00
Unk	1.23 1.37	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(22) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(18) Serep	\$114.00
Unk	1.23 1.37	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(23) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(19) Serep	\$114.00
Unk	1.23 1.37	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(24) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(20) Serep	\$114.00
Unk	1.23 1.37	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(25) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(21) Serep	\$114.00
Unk	1.23 1.37	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(26) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(22) Serep	\$114.00
Unk	1.23 1.37	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(27) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(23) Serep	\$114.00
Unk	1.23 1.37	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(28) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(24) Serep	\$114.00
Unk	1.23 1.37	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(29) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(25) Serep	\$114.00
Unk	1.23 1.37	Frkn Lnc	9.87 10.09	Unk	6.57 6.85	Unk	1.35 1.35	(30) Convert. Fed. A. Corp.	\$10.81	(26	

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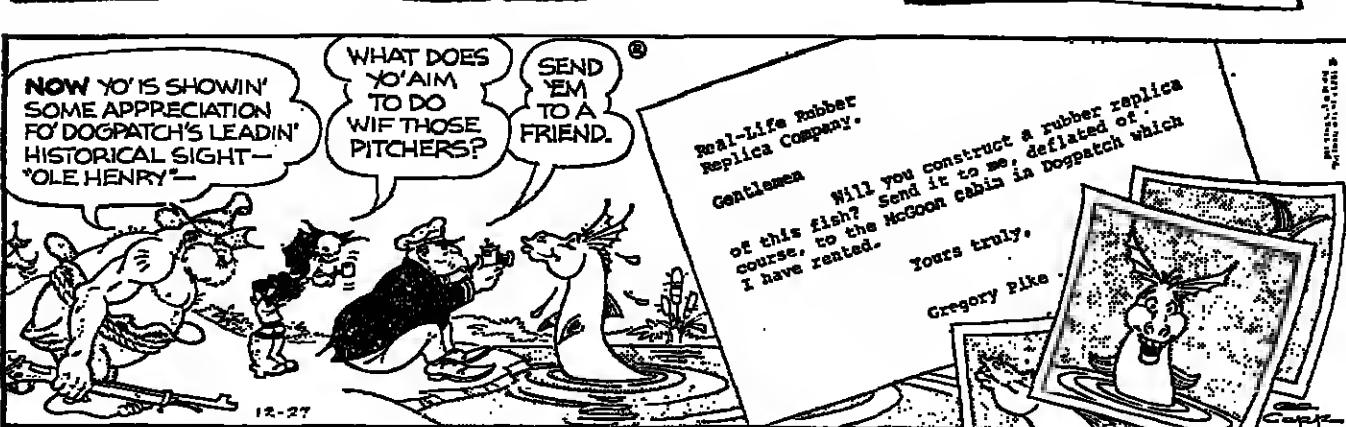
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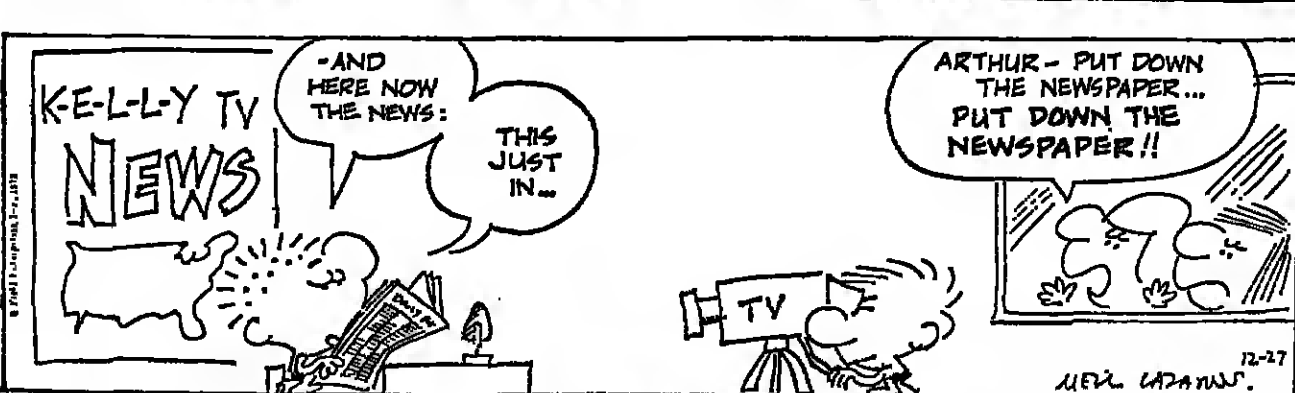
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Eric Murray (South) and Sam Kahela (North), of Toronto, who will be fighting for the world title next summer as members of the Aces team, brought home an aggressive game contract on the diagramed deal from the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals in Las Vegas. North opened, reversed with two hearts and then showed spade support. Murray continued to game in spite of his feeble holding, perhaps expecting rather more in the dummy than he received.

South has only three clear losers, but he is a long way from having 10 winners. The opening lead was a trump, and he won with the queen in dummy. Next he led a club, and when West won with the queen he played a second trump, aiming to stop diamond ruffs in the dummy. South won and surrendered a club to East, who shifted to a low heart. The jack forced the ace, and

West made a fatal error at this point and led the heart king. This was all the help Murray needed. He ruffed in his hand, led to the spade ace and cashed the two club winners. On the last one, East found himself caught in a trump squeeze.

If he threw a diamond, the ace would drop the king, and South's queen would score the last and fulfilling trick. He therefore gave up a heart reluctantly, so a heart was ruffed to establish the ten in dummy. The diamond was the entry, cash the heart winner and make the game.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: East South West North Pass Pass Pass 1♣ Pass 1♠ Pass 2NT Pass 3♠ Pass 4♠ Pass Pass

West led the spade six.

NORTH
♠ A 10 5 2
♥ A
♦ A 10 3
♣ K 8 5

EAST
♠ Q 8 6
♥ K 10 9 3
♦ K 5 4
♣ Q 8 7 5

SOUTH
♠ K 5 4
♥ 7 3
♦ Q 8 7 5
♣ 7 4

West led the spade six.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RETEX
CANKS
ENVORG
HYGNID

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: ALTAR RARY IMPOSE CERGY
Answer: Call for a change of letters--ANAGRAMS

BOOKS

GRANDMA MOSES

By Otto Kallir. Abrams, \$57 pp. Illustrated, \$40.

Reviewed by S. K. Oberbeck

ONE day in 1938, a man named Louis J. Galdor was passing by a drugstore in Hooisick Falls, N.Y. The Manhattan art collector saw some "primitive" paintings displayed in the drugstore, and thus discovered what was to become an American institution: the art of Anna Mary Robertson Moses, or "Grandma Moses". To her friends, up around Eagle Bridge, where the silver-haired, 80-year-old woman, entirely untrained, painted sprightly scenes of country life, changing seasons and the daily chores and social gatherings of a farm community in America. From the drugstore in Hooisick Falls, Grandma's uniquely evocative paintings, depicting maple sugaring, candle-dipping and soap-making, went on to hang in the world's most renowned museums and collections and she was occasionally irrevocably away from her quieting croon to be asked by the cream of the art community and presidents and their wives.

It was, as this splendid book so ably demonstrates, a richly deserved fate. Otto Kallir, the Paris and New York art dealer to whom Galdor showed some of Grandma's early work (by flashlight in a dark parking lot), gave Grandma her first individual show at his Galerie St. Etienne on 57th Street (she was invited but "she declined saying... she knew all the pictures anyway"). In 1946, Kallir published the first book about her painting and her life, "Grandma Moses: American Primitive." Now in this first comprehensive collection of the peppery old lady's some 1,600 works, we see clearly (partly because the 138 color reproductions are so fine) that she was much more than merely a primitive painter. She was a kind of pictorial Proust, creating and recreating a phenomenal pantheon to memory, working and reworking her recurring scenes of bygone times in which you can hear the crunch of a sleigh's runners on the snow, smell the straining horses' hot breath, or taste the heartside serenity of houses bung by threads of stove smoke from a luminous December sky.

This Harry N. Abrams book, like his publisher's house's volume on Norman Rockwell and Walt Disney, chronicles an American institution. Three-quarters of Grandma's 1,600 works are pictured, with some 1,200 small, documentary illustrations of her paintings. In a running chronology at the back of the book, the story of Grandma's social triumphs (partly told herself in a facsimile of her own handwriting, and made orthography), from the time left home at 12 to earn living as a "hired girl" (she was a grand education), to a young Virginia housewife moved to New York State in 1905 and did her first painting using "the brush painted the floor with" picture after picture—"The Checkered House," "Sugar Off," "The Old Oak Bush," "Black Horses," "Hurricane Hooisick Falls" are some of favorites—one rediscovers how personal yet prime Grandma's subject matter and how subtle her dream simply.

Though her first human figures seem childlike and stiff, her earliest landscapes, always assessed flashes of genius, her sense of perspective, thematic, vision and an almost Oriental feel for using changing seasonal motifs to generate tone, mood or atmosphere. Later, her landscape become less a frame for a painting's central focus—the oil bucket, the checkerboard board—and more a finished jewel which a house and buggy or covered bridge function as a facet. It's simply a joy to thumb through this volume, a experience what seems at first like a sweet but narrow geographical vision blossoming to become the full flower of Grandma's grasp of the world, bearded, universal links between people, their land and their dreams.

Sweet, but salty Grandma Moses, not just typically American but extraordinary. In all this had perspective. In all this, once, TV's Ed Murrow asked, "What's a trace of jolly a descension to old age?—We are you going to do in the 20 years, Grandma?" With hesitation, the marvelous old looked up, and put Ed down, tad, by chirping: "I am going up yonder. Naturally—nature I should." In 1981, at 101, did ("She just work out," a sage local friend). This is she's back, better than ever.

S. K. Oberbeck is an associated editor of Newsweek.

CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS

1 Poet Ogden
3 Mexico, Colombia, etc.
4 Abbr.
9 Woolly creatures
14 In (thing done)
15 Bluebirds' game
16 Burdens: Lat.
17 Throat sound
18 The Admirable Doctor
20 With ill-temper
22 Relative of hay fever
23 Make unclear
24 Convenes
25 French summer
26 False appearance
27 Either of two states: Abbr.
30 Vaulted
33 "Street Scene" author
35 "Army" man of golf
36 Farm animal
37 Tacky
38 Boiler measuring device
40 Famed Time-Life signature
41 Peachtree and Green Dolphin: Abbr.
42 "It must have

DOWN

1 Civil rights org.
2 Colorless: Prefix
3 Break a commandment
4 Unwelcome dessert
5 Goblin
6 U.S. author
7 Boy's nickname

8 Curly's brother
9 Night club
10 Animal structures: Abbr.
11 Garage counterbalances
12 Ichabod's rival place
13 Yemen's capital
19 End, as a siege
21 Gate crashers
24 French battle site
26 Beach in France
27 Mon—
28 Electricity initials
29 Actor Luke
30 Draco's code of
31 Part of Q.E.D.
32 Insects
33 Muse
34 Enjoying
35 Florida bowl
43 "stuck, I'll call"
44 Poe house
45 —vincent amor
46 Uncanny
47 —secret
48 Church group
49 Discotheque
50 Dissect: Clair
51 Cockney's Mist
52 Hindu disciple
54 Canine or Catfish

امکان تفهیل

Now Is the Time to Rhyme

By Red Smith

plagiarist has to plagiarize, least he can do is apologize e lifting a leaf from a better man's at

as someone has said, "I am not a ok."

I make my humble and grateful bow the horse-playing poet who taught us how to

ome, each winter around this time, a holiday season in tottering rhyme; so, with Frank Sullivan's gentle inge-nuence,

the glory, the brilliance, the sparkling inge-nuence

his joyous season brighten all days George Steinbrenner and Willie Mays, old Sommer and Elvin Hayes, old Rosenbloom, Irving Kays

Yastrzemski, Rufus Mayes

everyone else who watches or plays ets on games and dawns the risk a Henry Aaron to Richie Zisk.

deck Gabe Paul with booghs of holly-guy, by now he has learned the folly gushing his Williamsea far too quick; needed Ed Bennett but signed up Dick

to celebrate the rule—

Charlie O. Finley and also his mule; is cause is just it is just alone in infinite wisdom of Joseph E. Cronin; one more week of sweet accord

Joe will be chairman of the board the American League can joyfully hail nechy new president, Les MacPhail.

e, ladies, make the welkin ring Joan of Arc, alias Billie Jean King, le we on the other side of the court low a chauvinistic smort

the fallen leader of all of us pigs, that b of the job, that Bobby Riggs!

the wassail bowl for Charlie Fox.

Alex Webster and Archie Cox— Each of the latter out on his ear As we come to the end of Watergate year. Hello, there, Andy Robustelli! Santa—Augie Donatelli, Bill and Mary Frances Veeck, Boom Boom Geoffrion, Boom Boom Beck, Dave DeBusschere, Willis Reed, Arnold Palmer, Sammy Sneed, John Hay Whitney, Whitney Tower, Marlene, Hank and Alice Bauer, O.J. Simpson, Wellington Mara, Yogi, Timmy and Carmen Berra, Gus d'Amato, Pete Rozelle, Lucien Laurin, Reggie Cornell, The Dundee Brothers, Ray Arcel— Toojous gal, Joyeux Noël! Come, you carolers, strike up a tune, Measured and stateliy, for Bowie Kuhn. Greetings to every Met and Yankee And warmest regards to Eddie Stanky, Reggie Smith, Ken Aspromonte, Freckles Brown, Nick Buoniconiti, Robert Fulton, Paul Anthony Kelley— Whatever happened to Enif Donelli? May the candles of Chanukah brighten the year for Moshe Dayan and Golda Meir; Ring out wild belle! Let tomorrow be gay For Spencer Drayton and John I. Day, For Whitney and Gerald and William Clay Ford

Throughout the forthcoming year of our Lord, Fill up a noggin or two of elder To toast Secretariat's gifted rider, Ron Turcotte, and may Big Red take only the classiest mares to bed, So here's to all, from Scrooge to Cratchit— If we talk out of turn, Rose Mary will scratch it— What's past is gone, who knows what's in store For nineteen hundred and seventy-four?

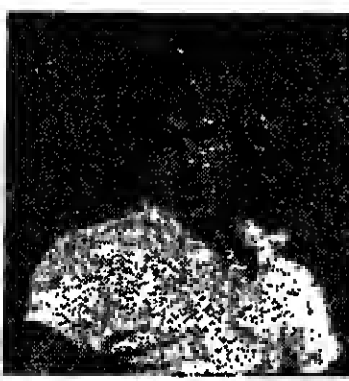
Fraser Forfeit Foiled

org, 17, Has Scare in Australian Tennis

OURNE, Dec. 26 (Reu- welsh teen-ager Bjorn e No. 4 seed, recovered a loss of the first set to ranked West German toepcke, 6-7, 6-3, 6-1, in round of the Australian mis championships today, he, who had to win two matches to reach the nships, won the first set ar to put the pressure , who was making his ppearance in Australia, , then showed his best e, the next two sets, armichael, an Australian ng in France, and Aus- Davis Cup player Geoff were the seeded players ad today.

chael was beaten, 4-6, 6-2, Frenchman Wamano N'Go- Masters lost 7-6, 7-6 to -ot Keith Hancock, who a place in the champion- rther former Wimbledon in Lew Hoed withdrew, alan Davis Cup Capt. raser caused the surprise day when he attempted is his match against fel- ranean Colin Dibley when match point.

now 42, led 6-2, 6-5,



Bjorn Borg ...teen-oge stor.

40-love when he walked to the net to tell Dibley, 27, that he was forfeiting. "I was out there to have a game of tennis, for the fun of it," Fraser explained later. "I've coached Colin a lot in the

last four years and I know exactly how he feels playing against me."

The umpire did not allow Fraser to forfeit, so he played on before losing 6-2, 6-7, 6-6, allowing Dibley to win the last eight games.

Among other first-round winners were Australian John Newcombe, American Jimmy Connors and Tony Roche, the Australian lefthander trying to make a comeback after an elbow injury.

Connors was a surprise late entry in the championships, flying out at the last moment to be with "that every special person"—his fiancée, Chris Evert. The pair celebrated Christmas Day at the home of former Australian Davis Cup star Frank Sedgman.

"You just have to be with that one special person at Christmas time," Connors said.

NBA Bullets Sparked by Hayes In Comeback Against the Knicks

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (UPI)—The Capital Bullets, trailing by 19 points in the first half, got 13 fourth-quarter points from Elvin Hayes, outscored the New York Knicks 13-4 over the final 5 minutes 27 seconds and scored a 102-100 victory last night.

The Bullets rallied for 10 straight points—six of them by Hayes—to take a 99-96 lead with 1:33 to play. Two foul shots by New York's Walt Frazier cut the score to 99-98, but Hayes matched the two free throws to make it 101-98. Another foul shot by Phil Chenier made it 102-98 with 27 seconds to go. New York's Dean Meminger scored a basket with 18 seconds left, making it 102-100, and with four seconds left, Frazier stole an in-bounds pass—but missed the layup.

Archie Clark scored 28 points, Hayes 26 and Chenier 24 for the Bullets while Frazier led the Knicks with 27 and Dave DeBusschere added 25.

Suns 135, Lakers 100

At Phoenix, Ariz., the Suns, with their defense forcing Los Angeles into 26 turnovers, trounced the Lakers, 135-100. Charlie Scott, with 27 points, led the Suns, while Neal Walk had 20 and Mike Bantom and Corky Calhoun 19 each.

nation's top-ranked teams and outstanding players will compete in more than two dozen tournaments from coast to coast and in Hawaii.

Some scouts will see a game or two at one tournament and rush off to another part of the country to watch another. At almost all the destinations, they will encounter player agents, already out in force.

For those scouts who prefer New York, the Holiday Festival at Madison Square Garden starts tomorrow. Since the tournament began in 1952, all but two of the players chosen as the most valuable players made it to the pros.

Among them are some of the current stars in the NBA—Bill Bradley of the Knicks, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Milwaukee Bucks, Jimmy Walker of the Kansas City-Omaha Kings, Bob Lanier of the Detroit Pistons and Jim McMillan of the Buffalo Braves.

St. John's, with a 5-2 won-lost record, the best among the eight competing teams, has been established the favorite after victories over nationally ranked Alabama and Jacksonville.

The holiday festival's better players are rated among the nation's best by basketball magazines. They include Rick Kelley of Stanford, Armand Kelley of Princeton, Joe Bryant of La Salle, Bill Campion of Manhattan and Lionel Billings of Duquesne. All with the exception of Hill are front-court pros.

Kelley, a 7-foot junior, has been overshadowed by Bill Walton of the University of California, Los Angeles, in talk about the nation's outstanding big men.

"People don't realize how good Rich is," said Howie Dallmar, the Stanford coach, last night. "He has great reflexes and coordination and is a good ball-handler and passer."

Walton and the UCLA 81-game winning streak will be on display Friday and Saturday at the Bruin Classic in Pauley Pavilion, UCLA's home gym. The Bruins' first victim will be Wyoming Friday night and the next night the winner of the Michigan-San Francisco game.

Another tournament that will get a lot of attention from the pro scouts is the Rainbow Classic in Honolulu. Providence, ranked eighth nationally, is the favorite but more important to the scouts are two Friar stars—Marvin Barnes, the 6-8 strong man, and Kevin Staum, 6-5. Both are likely first-round draft picks.

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On the Lookout

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT)—Scouts from all of the National and American Basketball Association teams were en route yesterday to holiday college tournaments that will start today, tomorrow and Friday. Many of the

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	25	6	.813	—
New York	20	15	.556	8
Buffalo	16	20	.450	12 1/2
Philadelphia	11	25	.304	18

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Capital	19	13	.594	—
Atlanta	16	17	.485	3 1/2
Charlotte	14	23	.378	7 1/2
Houston	11	25	.308	18

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Milwaukee	21	7	.754	—
Chicago	20	10	.722	2
Detroit	22	14	.611	6
KC-Omaha	14	25	.359	16 1/2

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	20	16	.556	1 1/2
Golden State	16	15	.515	4 1/2
Portland	15	20	.432	7 1/2
Phoenix	14	22	.388	9
Seattle	11	25	.308	18

Today's Games

Capital 102, New York 100 (Clarke 25, Chenier 24, Hayes 24; Frazier 27, DeBusschere 25).

Phoenix 135, Los Angeles 100 (Scott 27, Walk 20; Riley 17, Bridges 12).

Blacks to Stage Demonstrations For Sugar Bowl

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Disgruntled black leaders plan to begin tomorrow a series of demonstrations, led by the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, to protest their exclusion from the Sugar Bowl committee.

The protests will be peaceful, they said, and probably will stop short of asking black players on the top-ranked Alabama and third-ranked Notre Dame football teams, or on the four basketball squads, to stage a boycott.

Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, will speak at a rally tomorrow night to inaugurate the protests. Protest leaders are demanding black membership on the prestigious executive committee of the Mid-Winter Sports Association, the Sugar Bowl sponsor. The association agreed under pressure and threat of legal action to accept six blacks as associate members but it steadfastly refused to desegregate its executive committee.

Pickets will be stationed outside Tulane Stadium before the New Year's Eve football game and at Municipal Auditorium during the basketball tournament Dec. 28-29, the leaders said.

Favorite Takes English Chase

KEMPTON, England, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Gold Cup favorite Pendlit streaked to an easy victory over Irish jumper Inslinger and his old rival The Dikler at Kempton Park today to become the first horse to win the King George VI steeplechase in successive years.

On the last circuit, Inslinger had a six-length lead, but Jockey Richard Pizman then started his drive on Pendlit. Once they had crossed the next-to-last jump, Pendlit moved ahead to win comfortably from Inslinger with The Dikler, who had narrowly beaten him in the Gold Cup last March, more than 30 lengths behind in third place.

Pendlit, owned by Mrs. C. Swallow, was priced at 10 to 3 in the \$5,000 (\$12,500) race while Inslinger was 8 to 1 and The Dikler 4 to 1.



HELPLESS—West Ham goalie Mervyn Day is on his back and teammate Bobby Moore, left, watches as Chelsea's Ian Britton scores first goal of game. West Ham, trailing 2-0, came back to win English League contest, 4-2, to get out of last place.

European Soccer May Find Extra Energy

By Brian Glaville

LONDON, Dec. 26 (IPT)—While European soccer frets and sweats about the energy crisis, no one seems to have taken the positive view: it may be a blessing in disguise for the game. Soccer was never so popular as when it was the one major entertainment, outside the cinema, that the working classes could afford. It was the coming of the so-called affluent society, where there was a chicken in every pot and a car in every garage, that changed things (though television certainly helped). Working class wives became more forceful figures in the home. Shopping and motor excursions came to compete with the established Saturday afternoon of standing on the terraces. At the moment, 2 o'clock kick-

offs in England, induced by the ban on use of floodlights, have wrought havoc on attendances, but before the 8 o'clock floodlight-assisted winter kick-off became *de rigueur*, fans found no trouble in getting earlier to grounds; and in numbers vastly larger than in recent years.

Bad times, in the words of Noel Coward's song, may be just around the corner, but better times for professional football could quite easily be in store.

The Game in Spain

Teofilo Cuhillas, a star of the 1970 World Cup for Peru, has packed his bags and left Basel for Oporto. The black inside-forward, who scored exciting goals in Mexico, and cost Basel a fortune, never settled down in Switzerland, though he did have

a brief burst of successful matches—ironically, just before his transfer. Porto, one of the leading Portuguese clubs, may not keep him for long. Perhaps Barcelona, now on the crest of a wave thanks to the brilliance of Johan Cruyff, could renew its interest in him. Though Cruyff's transfer from Ajax cost a king's ransom, Barcelona has raked in so much money from enormous crowds since he came that it is well on the way to paying it off.

In England, people are still wondering if and when Sir Alf Ramsey will go and make way for a new English team manager. So far there has been no sign of Ramsey moving, while the senior officials of the Football Association have earnestly mouthed their protestations of solidarity. Walter Winterbottom, Ramsey's predecessor, did after all stay in office 16 years before resigning of his own accord. And he never got England beyond a World Cup quarterfinal. By the same token, however, he never failed to get his England teams through the qualifying rounds. Ramsey has tried that once and failed.

My own belief is that there can be no progress in English football till Ramsey goes representing as he does an arid, obsolete, hermetic professionalism. That his English players are still fervently loyal to him is neither here nor there. They have a certain stake in his future. And besides, they are the men who failed to qualify. Ramsey's insistence that football is an arcane mystery, capable of being understood only by him and his like, has also done nothing to burnish the image of the game.



Fans in Naples climb stadium wall after riots broke out during playing of Naples-Milan soccer game last weekend.

2 Tales of 1 Horse

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT)—Reporting on the recent death of Count Fleet, the admirable real-estate "Blood-horse" told a tale that brought back to mind another story involving the late, great horseman, trainer Max Hirsch. Count Fleet, everyone remembers, won the Kentucky Derby, Preakness, Belmont Stakes and everything else he attempted in 1930. He went home to Stoner Creek Farm, Paris, Ky., and transcribed his own great quality through the generations, even unto Kelso, five times horse of the year.

"A show of fire brought Count Fleet into John D. Hertz's possession," The Blood-horse related, "and a show of fire nearly lost the horse for him. In 1927, six years after the founder of Yellow Cab and Hertz u-drive-it embarked upon ownership of race horses, he saw a young colt catch the leader in the stretch, then reach over and nile him. The fierce colt was Reigh Count, which Hertz later purchased from Willis Sharpe Kilmer and which won the next year's Kentucky Derby for Mr. and Mrs. Hertz.

"Reigh Count later sired Count Fleet, a colt which showed enough devilment at 2 that Hertz thought he should be rid of him. (Jockey) John Longden recalled that one morning in 1929 when Count Fleet was 2, trainer Sammy Smith came around Don Cameron's barn to look at Count Fleet. 'That was the first I knew that Mr. Hertz had put him up for sale. The price, they told me, was \$4,500. I felt it was a bad mistake to let him go. Just his love of running. If it could ever be properly controlled, had convinced me that he would be a good one.' 'Longden grabbed a bicycle and set off for a phone booth. 'The colt is dangerous,' Hertz told him. 'Someday I'm afraid he'll do you serious injury.' 'I'm not afraid of him,' Longden said.

"All right. If you're game enough to ride him, I'll keep him."

Left Behind

That is the London version, and an agreeable one. The other version, one of many stories told after Max Hirsch's death, goes this way:

In 1941 Max and Sammy Smith visited Stoner Creek to look at yearlings. The stock that Hertz had designated for sale was led out for them, and Max was not impressed.

"What are those four in that paddock on the hill?" he asked. "Well, they were yearling colts, but—"

"Let's have a look at 'em," Max said. "The colts were paraded, Max asked for a price and was given a figure for the lot. 'I want to think it over,' he said. 'I'll make up my mind back home and call you from New York one way or the other.'"

He and Sammy Smith had chartered a small plane from Cincinnati to Lexington. When it got them back to the Cincinnati airport and they were waiting for a commercial flight to New York, Max said: "I'm going to phone Stoner Creek and tell them I'll take those yearlings."

"I've already bought them," Sammy said.

The story as told did not include Max's response, if any. The following spring, Max and Sammy were sharing the trainers' stand at the Belmont training track when a set handled by Smith galloped past.

"By the way," Max said, "how are those Stoner Creek colts coming along? The four you bought when we went down there."

"They're in training," Sammy said. "But I only took three of them. I changed my mind on one."

"Guess which one he left," said the lady who told the story. "Count Fleet."

—Red Smith.

Sabres Receive Help on Defense

BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 27 (UPI)—The Buffalo Sabres announced yesterday they have traded defenseman Tracy Pratt and winger John Gould to Vancouver for winger-defenseman Jerry Korab.

The Sabres have been looking for some defensive help since the loss of Jim Schoenfeld with a back injury, and Korab is known around the National Hockey League as a fighter.

Pratt, 30, came to Buffalo as one of the original Sabres in the 1970 expansion draft. Gould played the last two seasons with the Sabres' farm club at Cincinnati and has had four goals in 30 games with Buffalo this season.

Switzerland's Chervet Regains Fight Title

ZURICH, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Switzerland's Fritz Chervet regained his European flyweight boxing crown today when he knocked out defending champion Fernando Atzori of Italy in the seventh round of their scheduled 15-round title bout in Zurich's Hallenstadion.

For the new champion, it was the second victory in three fights against the Italian and the 49th in his 57-bout career. For Atzori, it was the fifth defeat in 49 fights.

The Folks Back Home

"Read them? Heck, I'm goin' to burn 'em to help save on firewood."

using Medicaid funds intended for Interfaith Hospital in New York City for other projects run by his organization.

The distinguished woman player says the

the book, is shot down by French international master Chantal Chaudé de Silans. The distinguished woman player says the

playing Miguel Najdorf to a draw at Mar del Plata in 1949. But the world champion of blind chess was simultaneously

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Germany.....D.M.	53.00 97.00	Spain (air).....Pta.	60.00 120.00
Great Britain (air) £	5.86 19.00	Sweden (air) S.Kr.	86.00 154.00
Greece.....Dr.	497.00 1491.00	Switzerland.....S.Fr.	64.00 192.00
Ireland (air).....£	10.00 16.50	Turkey.....Liras	21.00 63.00
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Africa, French		Libya (air).....S.	21.00 63.00
Community (air) S.	26.00 50.00	Madagascar (air) S.	40.00 76.00
Africa South (air) S.	44.00 84.00	Mexico.....	44.00 86.00
Asia, India, Thailand		Nigeria (air).....	46.00 90.00
Morocco (air).....	26.00 25.00	Peru.....	46.00 90.00
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Iran (air).....	40.00 40.00	Saudi Arabia (air) S.	44.00 86.00
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